# The Bombay Gazette,

## AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 19th September 1863.

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Bombay, 21st September 1863.

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THE new and fast sailing Screw-Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain White, will be dispatched to Surat, on THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 1 P.M.
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For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 22nd September 1863.

CONSIGNEES of 33 Kegs of Oil, without mark, landed at Musjid Bunder ex *City of Glasgow*, from London, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery, otherwise the same will be sold without further notice to liquidate landing and other charges.
Bombay, 10th Sept. 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

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H. S. C. WILKINS, Captain,
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Poona, 18th September 1863.

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NOTICE.—In consequence of the TRANSFER of the undersigned Firm to a JOINT STOCK COMPANY,
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TO SUPPLIERS OF STONE, TIMBER, AND SMALL STONE MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited) will receive Tenders for the supply of all kinds of Building Materials for a period of one year. Tenders will be received up to the 2nd proximo. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at No. 11, Apollo Street, (late British Hotel).
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### ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in terms of Clause XXX. of the Articles of Association, the first ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held in the Bank's Office, Meadow Street, Bombay, on Wednesday the 23rd day of September 1863, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive and consider the report of the Board of Directors.
By order of the Board,
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 4th September 1863.

### NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.
2nd Call Rs. 333 to be paid on or before 1st October 1863.
3rd „ „ 500 do. do. 15th November 1863.
4th „ „ 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

### THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બામબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેનકીગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

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*Treasurers and Managers.*
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*Secretary.*
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

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Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.
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COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that a call of Rs. 100 per Share on the Old and New Shares in the above Company will fall due on the 3rd October 1863.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th September 1863.

### BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

બામબે બોનડેડ વેરહાઊશ કંમપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of Rs. 200 per Share on Shares in the above Company will fall due on the 1st October 1863.
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Bombay. 17th September 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on FRIDAY the 25th idem, a quantity of UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS will be sold by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House consisting of Oilmans' Stores, in good condition, viz., Pickles, Sauces, Sausages, Preserved Meat, Sardines, Tart Fruits, Hams in Tins, Bacon, a few dozens of Ginger Wine, Brandy, Claret, Constantia, Country Spirits, English Flour, Argand Lamps of sizes, Boots, Shoes, Linseed Oil, Needles, Gutta Purcha Strops for Machinery, Books of "Exchange Tables," 1 Double Barrel Gun (in case) by John Manton & Son, 2 large Slates for Billiard Tables, a set of Ques, 4 Zink Pipes for Machinery, Panes of Glass, Portions of Machinery for Spinning and Weaving, Circular Sawgins, Iron Fire Places, Rod Iron, Iron Bars Square and Round, Nails, Goracco, Country Tobacco, Beads, Bengal Cigars, Glass and Wooden Toys, Copperas, Sapan-Wood, Railway Iron Bars and Chairs, Common Glass Tumblers, China Seives, Brass Leaves, a few China Mats, Tea, Crackers, some damaged Sugar, 1 Iron Chain, 1 large Bellows, 1 Bundle Steel, Samples of Piece Goods, &c., Mother of Pearl Buttons, 1 Gilt "Soormadanee," Gold and Silver Thread, and other miscellaneous articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, and the articles to be cleared away, on or before the third day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots re-sold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.
The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A.M. precisely.
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay Custom House, 1st September 1863.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that TENDERS will be received from persons willing to enter into a contract for the performance of the PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHING required by the Government of Bombay, at the Presidency, exclusive of any work that Government may please to execute in the Secretariat, for the term of five years from the first day of February next.
Particulars of the nature of the work required may be ascertained on application to the Civil Pay Master.
Persons tendering will be required to afford full and specific information as to the means at their command for performing such work as may be entrusted to them with neatness, accuracy and despatch, and they will have to furnish the names of two securities for the due fulfilment of the contract.
The tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary to Government in the General Department and endorsed "Tenders for Printing, &c." and should be delivered at the Secretariat, Bombay, before noon of the 30th day of November next.
Government do not engage to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1863.

### HIGH COURT.

IN EQUITY.
Vurdhman Poonsey ............ *Plaintiff.*
*vs.*
Moolijee Sewji and others ............ *Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the legal personal Representatives of SEWJEE DAIRAZ, one of the Defendants in this Suit who died some time in July 1862, are required within 10 days from the date hereof to come in and enter an appearance in this Suit, and to represent therein the Estate of the said deceased.—Dated this 19th day of September 1863.
KELLY AND HORE,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

COTTON GINNING.—MESSRS. PLATT BROTHER & Co's. improved Patent Cotton Gin may be seen at work daily at No. 11, Apollo Street, where every information regarding the same will be afforded.

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Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
GEO. INVERARITY,
Commissioner of Customs.
Bombay, Custom House, 22nd September 1863.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 30th September, at noon. The punctual attendance of Members is requested.
By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
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| 50 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 11 |
| 60 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 47 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 2 |

Example.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rs. 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without-profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*
Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Millitary men.

BONUS.
That declared in London on the 24th December 1862, being a cash appropriation of Fifty thousand Pounds, is now in course of payment.
The next investigation will apply to participating Polices in force on the 31st December 1864, and the proportion of Profits applicable to that and future divisions will be 80 per cent.

Medical Referees.
In all cases, whether the Risk be accepted or declined, Medical Referees are remunerated with a gold Mohur for their Reports.

Guarantee Department.
In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.
Proposals are at present forwarded to Calcutta for decision, and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.
*Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.*
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st August, 1863.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—The Memorandum and Articles of Association will be ready for execution at the office of the Company in the same premises as Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, & Co.'s Offices, on and after the 10th inst.
The first call should be paid into the Commercial Bank. A receipt will be given on presentation of the allotment letters which will be forwarded to shareholders on the 9th instant. G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

## New Advertisements.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LITHOGRAPHER. FOR SALE.—AN AUTOGRAPHIC PRESS with spare stone and accessories, quite new; by means of which any number of copies of a document may be obtained with facility.
Invaluable to Public Companies and Mercantile Houses. Price Rupees 200.
ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Grand Arsenal, at 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY the 28th instant, a large supply of "old Brass" and "Cast Iron," also Sundry other Military Stores.
Terms Cash. Lots to be paid for on the spot and removed within six days from the date of Sale, otherwise the Lot will be forfeited.
J. WORGAN, Lieut. Col.,
Principal Commissary of Ordnance.
Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 21st Sept. 1863.

### THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the Office of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., on WEDNESDAY the 7th October 1863, at 3 P.M., when the following Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Company on the 21st August 1863, will be submitted for confirmation in the terms of Section XXXIX Part I of the Legislative Act No. XIX of 1857, viz.
That the following alterations in the Company's Articles of Association be authorized and sanctioned.
1st. That Article XXX. be altered to allow of two General Meetings being held, instead of one each year, and that those Meetings be held in the months of February and August, when the half yearly Accounts and reports will be submitted for disposal to the 31st December, and 30th June respectively.
2nd. That Article XXXVIII. be amended by omitting the words "Exclusive of any Directors."
3rd. That Article XLVIII. be amended by altering the number of Directors from five to eight.
4th. To add a clause to the Articles of Agreement to the effect that no alteration shall be made therein except by Special Resolution of a General Meeting in accordance with the terms of the Act to be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within 15 days.
5th. That the amendments and additions above specified, together with the Resolutions, increasing the Capital from 5 to 7½ lacs and from 7½ to 10 lacs and from 10 to 16 lacs, passed at the General Meetings of the Company, dated 30th August 1860 and 24th August 1861 and 21st August 1863, be incorporated in Supplemental Articles of Association to be Signed by the Shareholders.
By order of the Directors,
W. COOPER, Chairman.
Bombay, Sept. 21st 1863.

### COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a CLOCK TOWER and for the fixing of a Clock on the same at the Coorla Mills.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., where Tenders will be received until the 30th instant.
By order of the Directors,
W. COOPER, Chairman.
Bombay, Sept. 21st 1863.

### THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers in Graham's Buildings on MONDAY the 21st instant at 3 o'clock P.M.
C. F. Kelly, Esq., in the Chair.
The Advertisement calling the meeting was read.
The Minutes of the last Meeting were read.
It was proposed by James Bevis, Esq., Seconded by Govind Hurry, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th August 1863 be confirmed, viz.
That the following Clause 3 of the Articles of Association be rescinded.
"During the period of 18 months next, after the Registration of the Company, no transfer of any Share shall be permitted, except in cases where the same becomes necessary in consequence of the Death, Bankruptcy or Insolvency of any Shareholder, and also in the case of a female Shareholder of her Marriage."
The Secretaries reported that the Share Certificates will be ready for issue, and that applications for the transfer of Shares will be received on and after the 28th instant.
C. F. KELLY, Chairman.
Bombay, 21st September 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Letters of Administration to the Estate of W. F. ARTHURS, deceased, have been granted to Mrs. M. S. ARTHURS. All persons indebted to his Estate, or having any claim against it, are requested to pay the amount or make their claim known to the undersigned, care of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
J. G. SYNDALL.
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1863.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MESSRS. HUNT, MONNET & Co. have been instructed to offer DAPOORIE HOUSE and grounds for sale.
The Property consists of 77 acres and 22 Goontas of excellent soil and contains good wells. The Gardens have been laid out at much expense, and contain many rare and valuable trees.
A plan of the grounds has been deposited with the Advertisers, who will be happy to allow inspection to any one desiring to see it.
Further particulars can be obtained on application to
HUNT, MONNET & Co., Poona.

### MISSIONARY MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND will, D. V., be held in the Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwadi, on THURSDAY the 24th September at eight o'clock in the evening. Both Europeans and Natives are cordially invited to attend. Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion to students and religious inquirers.
Bombay, 18th September, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that KHOJAH CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath contracted to sell to PATELL MANOCKLALL TRIBHOVUNDASS, all that piece of Government ground and the Chawl and Warehouse standing thereon, situate on the Obelisk Road without the Fort Walls of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1477, 1478 and 1479, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 9 and 20, bounded on the East partly by the house of Mohideen Saeb bin Ally Saeb Dewaker, and partly by the house of Shaik Edroos bin Goolamally Soobadar, on the West by the Goolam Moheen Soobedar Street, on the North by the house of Hoosainbhoy bin Saboodeen Tandel, and on the South by the Obelisk Road. Persons having any claims thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office in Rampart Row, in the Fort, within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise the Deed of conveyance will be executed without regard to any claim.—Dated this 22nd day of September 1863.
SANGSTER AND MANISTY, Purchaser's Solicitor.

### 1000 RUPEES REWARD.

WHEREAS some maliciously disposed persons have lately sent to the Secretaries of Banks, Brokers and others in Bombay, anonymous letters containing false and libellous statements regarding the firm of AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN and Company.
Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of persons guilty of this cowardly attack upon Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Goolam Hoosein and Company shall receive the above reward.
Application to be made to Mr. Edginton, Police Court, Mazagon, or to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND and PEILE at their Office, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, where some of the letters referred to may be seen.
AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HUSSEIN & Co.

### THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બામબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, are required to pay a Call of Rupees Fifty per Share, on or before the 15th day of October next, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, and if such call be not paid on or before the 15th day of October next, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent per Annum will be charged on all sums not paid on or before the aforesaid date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, 22nd September 1863.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—BOMBAY OIL PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION. THIS DAY at 3 o'clock P.M., WILL BE SOLD on the Premises by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, the lease of the Land, the Building, Machinery and other materials belonging to this Company, on the Bunder of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company.
The ground contains 2,660 square yards, and is held on a lease for ninety-nine years, at a rent of six annas per square yard per annum. It is situated on the best part of the Bunder and land in that neighbourhood cannot now be had for less than Rs. 3-8 per square yard per annum. The difference is Rs. 8,312-8 per annum which, at the rate of five per cent, make the lease alone worth more than a lakh and sixty thousand Rupees.
The building which is a hundred and thirty-five feet by ninety, covers thirteen hundred and fifty yards of the ground. It is raised on a foundation upon which no trouble or expense was spared, and from the plinth upwards is chiefly of Iron. Where wood has been used it has been of the best quality. This building is perfect of its kind and well adapted for almost any purpose, even as a godown it would be very valuable. It cost considerably more than [illegible] thousand Rupees when labor and materials were cheaper than they now are.
The Machinery is excellent. The Engine a condensing and high pressure beam Engine with double cranked linked motion of the most approved construction, is nominally of forty horse power, but works much higher if required. The boilers are fitted with Yate's Patent self-feeding furnaces, &c. &c. There are two powerful Hydraulic Presses with all the accompaniments necessary for an Oil Mill. A large Oil Pressing Mill (Peckes' Patent) although the Building and Machinery was intended to be used as an Oil Mill, at a small expense it might be converted into a Cotton Press.
The Machinery cost the Company a good deal more than a lakh of Rupees.
Documents connected with the lease, conditions of sale, and an inventory of the stock on hand may be ascertained on application at the office of the undersigned.
Published by order of the Liquidators,
JOHN MACFARLANE, Solicitor.
Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1863.

## Commercial.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
*Wednesday, 23rd Sept.*, 1863.

### EXCHANGE.

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 0 9/16d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. 0 11/16d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 0 13/16d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 99¾ |
| Madras | 30 days' sight | 99½ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 230 per $100. |

### SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Banks.** | Rs. | | |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 155 prem. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 232 prem. |
| Bank of India | 25 | ...... | 7½ prem. |
| Broker's Banking Co. | 20 | ...... | 30 prem. |
| Central Bank | 250 | 2½ do. | 60 prem. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 4 do. | 87 prem. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China | 200 | 4½ do. | 60 prem. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China | 250 | 5 do. | 160 prem. |
| Joint Stock Bank | 20 | ...... | 50 prem. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | 160 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 140 prem. |
| Royal Bank of India | 75 | | 11 prem. |
| Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris | 200 | 4½ do. | 50 pr. ct. pm. ex-(div. |
| **Press Cos.** | | | |
| Apollo Press Co. | 11,000 | 1,800 per share | Rs. 31,000 p. sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. | 2,700 | 300 do. | Rs. 6,625 p. sh. |
| Fort Press Co. | 3,667 | 375 per share | Rs 11,000 p. sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. | 4,000 | 350 per share | Rs. 3,000 pm. p. [share. |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share | 6,000 | 250 per share | Rs. 31,000 [per share } pm. |
| Do. B " | 5,000 | ...... | |
| Frere Press Co. | 250 | ...... | |
| Victoria Land and Press Co. | 4,000 | ...... | Rs. 26,000 pm. |
| Bombay Press Co. | 800 | ...... | Rs. 1,200 to 1,300 prem. |
| **Railway Cos.** | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock. | 218-3-0 | pr. ct. | Rs. 8 prem. |
| Do. New £20 shares. | 130.14.6 | 2½ do. | Rs. 12 prem. |
| Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Rs. 6 prem. nml. |
| **Spinning & Weaving Cos.** | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 500 per share. | Rs. 1,700 prem. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ...... | Rs. 200 prem. |
| Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co. | 850 | ...... | Rs. 120 prem. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. | 2,500 | 140 Rs. p. share. | Rs. 500 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 375 prem. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ...... | Rs. [illegible] prem. |
| Coorla Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 3 per. cent. | Rs. [illegible] |
| Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company | 2,500 | .... | Rs. 1,200 prem. |
| Colaba Land Co. | 10,000 | Rs. 12,000 | Rs. 45,000. |
| Throstle Mill Co. | 4,000 | ...... | 1,500 prem. |
| Bonded Warehouse | 200 | ...... | Rs. 100 to 150 prem. |
| House and Land Investment Company | 200 | ...... | 375 prem. |
| Bombay Shipping Co. | 1,500 | ...... | 4,500 prem. |
| Iron Ship Co. | 1,000 | ...... | 50 discount. |
| Oriental Ship Owning Association | 250 | ...... | 175 prem. |
| Prince of Wales Ship Company | 1,000 | ...... | 50 prem. |
| Western India Ship Company | 1,000 | ...... | 50 discount. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan | 103¾ |
| " Loan 1835-36 | } 9[illegible] |
| " Loan 1842-43 | |
| " Loan 1854-55 | |
| New Five per Cent. Loan | 107½ |
| Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan | 117½ prem. |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. | 10-3-3 |
| Bank of England Notes | " | 10-2-0 |
| Spanish Dollars | " | 240 |
| Carolus | " | 300 |
| Mexican Dollars | " | 225 |
| German Crowns | " | 213 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | " | 208 per 100 pieces. |
| Bar Silver | " | 106½ |
| Gold Leaf | " | 16 9-0 |

### FREIGHTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) | £3 2s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d. |
| " (Seed) | £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d. |
| To London (Cotton) | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d. |
| " (Seed) | £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. |
| To China | } No offers. |
| To Clyde | |
| To Hull | |
| To Calcutta and back | Rs. 17 to 18 |

### (PRICES CURRENT (22nd Sept. 1863.)

| COTTON at Colaba | | Per candy. |
|---|---|---|
| Broach and Surat New (ready.) | Rs. | 515 to 520 |
| New Dhollera, (ready.) | " | 515 to 517 |
| New Bhownuggur, (ready.) | " | 517 to 518 |
| New Oomravattee | " | 465 to 470 |
| New Compta (Nominal) | " | nominal. |
| New Dharwar Sawginned | " | 560 to 565 |
| New Barsee and Nuggur | " | 455 to 460 |
| New Veeravul | " | 460 to 465 |
| New Khandeish | " | 445 to 450 |
| New Porachee | " | 482 to 483 |
| New Accote | " | 485 to 490 |
| New Mangalore | " | 480 to 485 |

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,610.

| SEEDS— | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed, Khandeish | at Rs. | 7 0 to 7 1 per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat | " | 6 12 to 6 13 |
| Gingelly mixed (Black | " | 32 to 33 |
| and White) | " | 37 to 38 |
| Niger | " | 24 to 27 |

## Shipping.

### BOMBAY.

#### ARRIVAL.

| Date. | Ship. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 21 | Nome Vidal | Raaro | Marseilles 14June |

#### DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Ships. | Commanders. | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 22 | Taptee (s) | Ellis | Surat. |
| | Johnstone Castle (s) | Main | Surat. |

#### PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—Thirty-seven natives.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat—Seventy-five natives.

#### PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Duke of Newcastle*, J. Mckenzie, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

#### COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Joshua*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Eliphalet Greeley*, for Liverpool.
P. & O. Co's Steamer *Columbian*, for China, &c.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 22nd September 1863.

*For London.*

*Chapman.*—1 case sundries, Jamsetjee Merwanjee; 14 bales goat hair 42 cwt., A. Vinay; 25 cases black aloes, 75 cwt., Momud Cassum; 570 bags sursceesed, 855 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

*For Liverpool.*

*Gateneau.*—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Macnee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

*Veteran.*—212 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Hormusjee Manockjee and Co.; 210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., R. Sooba and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Luckmechund Nursey Sons; 35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Khutow Natha; 45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., W. Cassinath; 70 bales cotton, 240 cwt., Khimjee Visram; 220 bales cotton, 770 cwt., Ramjee Khetsee.

*Tangier.*—600 bundles sursceesed, 300 cwt., Nursy Mowjee; 500 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nemidass Ludha; 500 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Anundjee Samjee; 500 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dajeebhoy Jettabhoy; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Mahomed Dawood.

*Remington.*—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Canjee Hemraz; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

*Diligentia.*—230 bales cotton, 805 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

*Salsette.*—32 bales wool, 96 cwt., Valubdass Goculdass; 59 bales wool, 195 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs.. Jacob Savoo and Co.; 70 bales cotton, 247 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Vussonjee Naronjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Pudomsee Veerjee and Co.

*Aaron Brown.*—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 51 bales wool, 153 cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon; 400 bundles gingelyseed, 200 cwt.; 80 bundles bhoyingseed, 40 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy.

*Sea Park.*—300 bags sursceesed, 450 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangirjee.

*Magdalena.*—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 1,000 bundles sursceesed, 500 cwt., Rowchund Amooluck.

*Joshua.*—200 bags sursceesed, 300 cwt., Juvareelall Woomeasunker.

*City of Brussels.*—2,200 packages linseed, 1,700 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

*Baron Renfrew.*—500 bales cotton, 175 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 178 cwt. 2 qrs., Gunsee Treekum; 500 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.

*For Havre.*

*City of Edinburgh.*—13 bales cotton, 39 cwt., F. Chambers; 1 bag coffee, 1 cwt. 13½ lbs., Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

*For Suez.*

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case sundries, Hajee Moyadina Sullamon; 1 case silk, 118 lbs., Hajee Abdool Hoosun Habanee.

*For Southampton.*

Steamer *Jeddo.*—4 chests Cashmere shawls, 45 pieces, Huzarimull Goormookroy; 4 chests Cashmere shawls, 45 pieces, Kessonlall Ramdyall; 5 chests Cashmere shawls, 24 pieces, Sewnathroy Panalall; 6 chests Cashmere shawls, 157 pieces, Hookumchund Sewnath.

### VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | From London. | |
| 510 | Caroline Agnes, Ovanstone—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| | Charente (s). | |
| 815 | City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co. | July 31 |
| 710 | Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. | July 15 |
| 1045 | Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 850 | Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 441 | Dorothy, Bruce. | |
| 1153 | East, Boyd. | |
| 927 | Edmund Graham, McIntyre. | |
| 1066 | Egeria, Pollock. | |
| 1057 | Gladstone. | Aug. 10 |
| 819 | Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. | July 20 |
| 1061 | Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co. | Aug. 11 |
| 1168 | Glasgow, Taylor. | June 18 |
| | H. M. St. Assaye. | |
| 1036 | Marian Moore, Monce. | Aug. 17 |
| 731 | Percy Douglas, Humon. | |
| 956 | Preston, Meffett—M. N. Bhownuggree. | July 4 |
| 824 | Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co. | July 24 |
| 861 | Salamanca, Livesay. | |
| 818 | Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. | May 27 |
| 893 | Sebastean Cabot, Morgan. | |
| 1231 | Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | Aug. 19 |
| 799 | Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald. | |
| 1045 | Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. | July 31 |
| 1001 | St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co. | July 3 |
| | Tweed. | |
| 1064 | Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. | |
| 1047 | Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | Aug. 10 |
| | From Liverpool. | |
| 1133 | Admiral Lyons, Thompson. | June 19 |
| 847 | Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 1324 | Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co. | July 18 |
| 1282 | Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co. | July 2 |
| 766 | Coromandel, Smith. | July 17 |
| 590 | Ceylon, Latham. | |
| 1059 | Charger, Smyth. | June 19 |
| 713 | Charles Horsfall, Thompson. | |
| 1478 | Cimber, Copperholdt | July 31 |
| 1073 | City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. | |
| 680 | Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. | July 14 |
| 760 | Dorothy—G. S. King & Co. | Aug. 7 |
| 1015 | Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. | Aug. 7 |
| 1094 | Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss. | July 18 |
| 937 | Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co. | Aug. 2 |
| 1346 | Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. | |
| 845 | Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. | |
| 952 | Indian Queen, Jago. | June 30 |
| 1198 | James Smith, Savoory. | May 30 |
| 843 | Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. | |
| 1792 | Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. | June 30 |
| 686 | Iduna, Sandberg. | July 28 |
| 978 | Kildare, Hodcock—E. Bates & Co. | June 29 |
| | Malvern, Clarkson. | July 17 |
| 965 | Margaret, Faulkner. | |
| | Marista, Brown. | |
| 1745 | Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | June 4 |
| | Montrose—Remington & Co. | |
| 697 | Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Lilladhur & Co. | |
| 1082 | Palinurus, Tegan. | Aug. 1 |
| 1117 | Protector, Clark. | Aug. 1 |
| 1337 | Queen of the Seas, Peters. | |
| 727 | Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co. | |
| 264 | Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | |
| 776 | Superb, Bonner. | Aug. 13 |
| 982 | Trenton, Walker. | |
| 1349 | Uncas, Greely. | Aug. 2 |
| 1131 | War Cloud, Logan. | Aug. 1 |
| 1015 | William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | |
| 1073 | Zambia, Miller. | |
| | From London via Table Bay. | |
| 890 | Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. | July 30 |
| | From London via Persian Gulf. | |
| | Fairy Rock, Robilliard. | July 25 |
| 345 | Jumna, Philips. | July 15 |
| 1061 | Kirkham, Routledge. | |
| | From Liverpool via Persian Gulf. | |
| 909 | Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co. | June 25 |
| | From Liverpool via Aden. | |
| | Baron Macauley, Cunningham. | July 3 |
| 1343 | George A. Holt, Robinson. | May 22 |
| 811 | Missouri, Calhoun. | April 20 |
| 906 | Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co. | |
| | From London via Zanzibar. | |
| | Enfield, Reed. | |
| | From Newport via Aden. | |
| 1160 | Eldorado, Hayes. | |
| 560 | Tallulas, Percival. | June 28 |
| | From Bangkok. | |
| 890 | Prince of Wales, Wincklers. | |
| | From Cardiff. | |
| 427 | Enterprise, Hayes. | |
| | From Cardiff via Aden. | |
| 1055 | Englishman, Hardwick. | May 22 |
| 1134 | Epaminondas, Heasley. | |
| 960 | Falkland, Pender. | |
| 346 | Jane Francis, McIntosh. | May 28 |
| 533 | Neptune, Veary. | |
| | From Bristol via Aden. | |
| 750 | Martha Bowker, Goodburn. | |
| 538 | Shamrock, Gilley. | |
| 704 | Statelie, Barker. | July 3 |
| | From Sydney. | |
| 1204 | Princess of Wales—Grey & Co. | |
| | From Sunderland. | |
| 1724 | Eagle, Cuthbert. | Aug. 1 |
| 428 | Malvern. | |
| 867 | Mogul. | July 3 |
| | From Sunderland via Aden. | |
| 1047 | Beaumonde. | |
| 1047 | Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | |
| | From Newcastle via Aden. | |
| 1199 | Baden. | July 3 |
| 460 | Chasley. | |
| 780 | Manlius | |
| | From Newcastle via Beypore. | |
| 471 | Aoa. | |
| 1127 | Earl of Elgin. | July 31 |
| | From the Clyde. | |
| 990 | City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. | July 15 |
| 813 | City of Delhi, Muir. | |
| 698 | City of Benares, McMillan. | |
| | From Boston via Kurrachee. | |
| 820 | Moonlight—Farnham & Co. | |
| | From Melbourne. | |
| | Forest Rights, Thomson. | July 24 |
| 896 | Summerlee. | |
| | From Bordeaux. | |
| | Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co. | |
| | From China. | |
| | Avabhoy, Marr. | |
| 1200 | Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co. | |
| 1325 | Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur. | |
| | From Calcutta. | |
| 1094 | Africa. | |
| 537 | Shah Jehan. | Aug. 11. |
| 467 | Asteroid, Gardener. | |
| 1243 | Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | Aug. 11 |
| 826 | Clymene. | |
| 1056 | Day Dream. | |
| 894 | Futahool Aziz. | Aug. 26 |
| | Good Success. | |
| 368 | Faluca Sadan. | |
| 956 | Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co. | July 25 |
| 1306 | Inkermann, Grant. | Aug. 22 |
| 1010 | Latona. | |
| 664 | Mary Ann. | |
| 1189 | Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co. | |
| 434 | Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co. | July 29 |
| 1431 | Pera. | Aug. 10 |
| 796 | Rutland. | |
| 806 | Shen Shah. | July 25 |
| 1345 | Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | Aug. 26 |
| | From Moulmein. | |
| 633 | Faize Allum. | June 27 |
| 1163 | India, Guthrie. | |
| 426 | Peter Clinton, Bragdon. | |
| 665 | Sparkling Wave, Cohen & Co. | July 29 |
| 1020 | Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. | |
| | From Singapore. | |
| 765 | Faize Allum. | |

### VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | From London. | |
| 738 | Akbar, Pizzey. | Aug. 8 |
| 477 | Albion, Hughes. | |
| | Chimera, Mott. | |
| 657 | Elinor, Bowden. | May 5 |
| 1459 | Herefordshire, Walker. | July 28 |
| 618 | Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co. | June 3 |
| | Mudge, Stewart. | |
| | From Liverpool. | |
| 396 | Briarley. | July 15 |
| 548 | Melody, Janes. | June 11 |
| 461 | Richard Cobden, Randall. | Aug. 7 |
| | From the Clyde. | |
| 783 | Assaye, Andrews. | July 15 |
| 578 | Fortitude, Booth. | May 16 |
| 515 | Glenmessen, Burt. | June 29 |
| 364 | Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. | June 28 |
| 1072 | Merwanjee Framjee, Pike. | |
| | Roxana, Spittal. | June 29 |
| | From Sunderland. | |
| 675 | Alipore, Fleming & Co. | July 10 |
| | Appolina, Weighell. | |
| | Jason, Le Marchee. | |

### LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

| Vessels. | Stations. |
|---|---|
| 1. Ajdaha | } Bombay Harbour. |
| 2. Coromandel | |
| 3. Goolanar | |
| 4. Hugh Rose | |
| 5. Snake | |
| 6. Zenobia | |

### P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 700 | Azof, (Refitting.) | |
| 2000 | Columbian (s), G. A. Granger. | (c. l. Sept. 22) |
| 541 | Nepaul, Carling. | |
| 1350 | Pottinger, (laid up.) | |
| 1240 | Simla (s), A. B. Farquhar. | |

### VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| | For London. |
| 364 | James Wilson, Shepherd. |
| 450 | Jessica, Towill. |
| 655 | Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co. |
| 630 | Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co. |
| | For Marseilles. |
| 531 | Dover Court, Heigh. |
| 367 | Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Carsetjee & Co. |
| | For Moulmein. |
| 500 | Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co. |
| | For Calcutta. |
| 349 | Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co. |

### BENGAL.

The telegraph of September 11, announced the arrivals of the *Thames, Kurramany, Dunmail, Allies, Malta*, and *Cheduba*, particulars not received.

## Military.

### BOMBAY.

#### ARRIVALS.—September, 22.

Day, Captain, 19th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Skinner, Lieut., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Raynsford, Lieut. G. M., Cadre 5th Regt. M. Light Cavalry on sick leave, from Kamptee.

#### DEPARTURES.—September 22.

Greig, Captain J. M., R. E., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Wily, Lieut. J., 1/18 Foot, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Day, Captain, 19th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Mhow.

### GARRISON ORDERS.—Sept. 22nd 1863.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 6½ A.M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison and such other stores as may be submitted by the Commissariat Officer for their inspection :—

*President.*—Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I.

*Members.*—One Subaltern 103rd Regt., and one Subaltern 18th Regt. N. I.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :

Lieut. Frankland, 103rd Regt., from 29th September to 28th October 1863, and Lieut. Wilson, Acting Quarter Master 21st Regt. N. I., from 25th to 27th September 1863, to proceed to Poona.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 21st September 1863.

Serjeant Crowe, Unattached List, employed in the Commissariat Department, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Serjeant D. McMahon, Local Artillery, is admitted to a gratuity of £10 and a Medal for long service and good conduct under provisions of G. G. O. No. 953 of the 12th December 1855.

### BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, Sept.* 12.)

Lieutenant F. D. Faber, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, is invested with the full powers of a Magistrate whilst in temporary charge of the Raepore District.

With reference to General Order No. 241, dated 10th April last, it is hereby notified that Her Majesty has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Martin des Pallieres as Consular Agent for France at Aden.

Mr. G. A. Boswell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, First Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 18th ultimo.

Captain E. J. Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner, Third Class, British Burmah, received charge of the Akyab District from Captain A. G. Duff, Assistant Commissioner, First Class, on the forenoon of the 17th ultimo.

The Reverend W. Ayerst is appointed to be Chaplain of Roy Bareilly in Oudh, with effect from the 14th ultimo.

No. 130 A.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to promote Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals J. A. Guise, now serving in that grade with temporary rank, to be a Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals with permanent rank, with effect from the 27th May last, in succession to Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals J. Balfour, who has retired.

## Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

*No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by he name and addres of the sender.*

### BIRTHS.

At Barrackpore, on the 11th September, the wife of Francis Tweddell, Esq., Bengal Army, of a son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 9th September, the wife of G. B. Hadow, Esq., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

At No. 26, Chowringhee, on the 10th September, the wife of Claud H. Brown, Esq., of a daughter.

At Rose Cottage, Nungumbaukum, on the 16th September, Mrs. W. R. Campbell, of a son.

### MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Rangoon, on the 11th August, Captain D. J. McGrigor, Royal Artillery, to Helen Louisa, second daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Gilbert Richardson, Madras Army.

## Letters to the Editor.

### THE TIME-BARGAINS BILL.

Sir,—I fear you must be wearied of reading and printing opinions on the Time-Bargains Bill. Nevertheless, as I am not a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and so cannot circulate my views in the form of a Minute, and yet would not willingly be silent on so important a subject, I venture to request space in your columns for this letter.

The proposed Bill is advocated on two grounds, first, as relieving the files of the Courts of a great number of actions connected with Time-Bargains, and secondly as preventing the price of cotton, opium, &c., from being influenced by illegitimate operations.

On the first head, I would remark that the existing law entirely prevents any action for the recovery of money won on Time-Bargains, whether by the winner from the loser, or by the winner's shroff from the loser's shroff. As between winner and loser, or between winner's shroff and loser's shroff, the settlement depends on the loser's sense of honour. The action which does lie, and to which the promoters of the Bill seem to object, is that between the shroff and his constituent for the debit of his account, or between the constituent and the Shroff, if there is an account to the credit of the former.

Is it possible that the proposers of the Bill are desirous that it should extend to European banks? Is it their object that a cheque drawn on a bank by a customer given by him to a man to whom he has lost money by a bet, should be cashed by the bank (if at all) out of the bank's private funds? Is it proposed that money drawn from a mercantile house by a partner,—part of it lost say at whist,—shall he put—that part at least,—to the debit of profit and loss account, and not to the debit of the man drawing it? And is it intended that if money is paid into a bank, (money won on races or at cards) shall be seized by that bank, and never appear to the credit of the customer paying it in?

Yet these are the results which, as it seems to me, must ensue, should this bill become law.

The actions which lie under the present law, and to which Mr. Westropp so much objects, are at all events, for sums which morally belong to the man suing for them, but the actions which would lie, if the law were altered as proposed, would, every one of them, be for the recovery of sums which, even if not legally, still morally belong to the man sued; nor do I see any reason to suppose that the number of actions in connexion with Time-Bargains would be diminished, if this Bill were to become law, though their character would be so entirely changed; changed from just to unjust claims.

On the second ground there is not much to say, but I for one consider the line between legitimate and illegitimate trade to be a purely arbitrary distinction and one most difficult to draw. If the real object of the bill is to make the market price of cotton lower, I would recommend the proposers of the bill to let it die a natural death; and to introduce one forbidding all transactions among the natives of India. By such means, doubtless, European exporters will be able to buy cotton at rates not artificially raised by native competition, but at prices just about high enough to pay the cultivator a fair profit on his investment and labour! If this scheme be considered unjust, I would urge in its defence that it is at least not more unjust, than to destroy the whole trade which is known as buying and selling to arrive; a trade which is carried on to a very considerable extent not only in produce, but also in imports, and which till now has always been considered a perfectly legitimate branch of business. The supporters of the bill will doubtless deny that it is their intention to interrupt this description of business; yet either forbidding this, or else making it illegal, to compound for the non-fulfilment of *any* contract will, I conceive, be found the only means, absolutely, to put a stop to the description of speculative trade to which they have so pious an objection.—I remain, yours faithfully,

Look before you leap.

Fort, Sept. 22nd 1863.

### DISGRACEFUL STATE OF THE STREETS.

Sir,—Is there no remedy for improving the present state of the numerous streets and lanes of the Fort? Is there no honest citizen to represent to the Municipal Commissioners that the streets round the thickly crowded houses of the Parsee and Hindoo inhabitants of the Fort are at present in the most miserable condition possible. That in these rainy days an unfortunate pedestrian has to leap over in passing a distance of 100 yards, more than 100 stinking puddles, and to walk necessarily like a sloth over thick layers of slippery mud. A careful observer will not fail to perceive that the persons whose business it is to metal the roads, metal those and those only over which the fashionable few take an evening's drive. Our Commissioners must know that roads are metalled not solely to keep them on a level but chiefly to prevent miasmatic mud and dirty water from accumulating into stagnant heaps and pools, emitting under the influence of caloric, the most poisonous gases, to the great annoyance and even death of the poor, helpless, and ignorant masses of the native population. No crime can be more heinous than an intentional and systematic neglect of sanitary duties.—Yours, &c.

Suum Cuiqui Tribuere.

22nd September 1863.

### THE PILOT SERVICE.

Sir,—Little remains to be said on my part towards substantiating the charges of general inefficiency of the pilot service, as set forth in my letter of the 5th instant.

Captains of ships coming forward and adducing the results of their own experience of the difficulty of obtaining pilots until actually within the harbour, and also the utter worthlessness of the Pilot-brig, as a means of assistance or guidance to inward bound vessels.

If the brig was quietly moored in the harbour dismantled and paid off, Captains of vessels would not be likely to be misled on running for the entrance of the port, and the public money would be saved, consequent on the reduction of expenditure.

"Fair Play" was evidently in a state of high mental excitement, when he strung together his evasive and unintelligible communication in reply to my letter, it is spun out to considerable length by recapitulating what I had already asserted.

"Ignorance," "untruthfulness," "untrustworthiness" and "falsehood" seem to drop from the pen of "Fair Play," at the conclusion of each sentence, this mode of dealing with a discussion is to be regretted, and unworthy of the writer. It does not necessarily follow because he asserts my statements to be incorrect, that the public will view it in the same light; more substantial proof is necessary.

Where public money is expended to carry out certain duties, the public have every right to expect that those duties be efficiently performed, how far this has been the case with reference to the pilot service, the public has long ago arrived at a decision, and not without grave reason, however distasteful that decision may be to the astute head of the Department.

Referring to pilotage fees paid by steamers, it has been recognized as a principle by all maritime nations possessing a Mercantile Steam Marine, that it would not be just to tax the space occupied by the motive power of the vessel, consequently only that portion of the vessel is taxed which is capable of carrying freight, or is a source of profit to the owners, as in sailing vessels. I think no one will be disposed to question the propriety of the principle acted upon.

"Fair Play" states that steamers never paid more than half pilotage, because the engine room is deducted from the measurement tonnage!

The principle now adopted in Liverpool which possesses the best organized and most efficient pilot service in the world, is that coasting steamers, outward bound, proceeding to sea without a pilot, are altogether exempted from the payment of pilotage, and the rates of pilotage for coasting steamers inward bound, are reduced one-fourth where the service of a pilot are not required on board the steamer.

If "Fair Play" would look around him, and see what is doing, and what is being done in the management and organization of the British pilot services, and act upon the suggestions to be deduced therefrom, I would not have occasion to observe that he is behind the age.

Whatever the existing regulations of the Bombay pilot service may be, when pilots are required by inward bound vessels they are usually not to be obtained without entering the port, or delaying the vessel a considerable time at the entrance of the harbor.

The Commanders of the vessels now in harbor will bear me out in the truth of my assestion. I again reiterate had the pilot been at the boarding station, where he ought to have been, and where in all well ordered services he would have been, the loss of the *James Pilkington* would not have taken place. It is all very well to contradict my statement, the facts remain the same, had the vessel obtained a pilot when off Kenery Island she would have entered the harbor, the wind being fair, and the loss of sails of no material consequence; in fact, to run into harbor before a fair wind with loss of sails, is less difficult to accomplish, than to beat to seaward off a lee shore under similar circumstances, most nautical men will coincide with me in this opinion.

I distinctly deny that the day was "very heavy and thick" when the pilot brig under such efficient command ran into the Pattimar, the water logged wreck of the *Patterson* was plainly discernible from Bombay, without the aid of a telescope rising and falling with the waves, the tall masts occasionally rearing their heads at a considerable elevation.

Numerous glasses were directed towards the wreck throughout the day, and also towards the brig when she accomplished the brilliant feat of running into the native craft, the energetic proceedings of the brig causing some surprise and astonishment to the lookers on.

It is not a "fact patent to the world" that salvage money is not allowed to Government servants, the writer of this letter has paid salvage to officers of H. M.'s navy, numerous instances might be adduced of salvage having been paid.

A perusal of the Records of the Admiralty Court would go far to convince "Fair Play" that he is in error on this particular point.

I did not assert that Marine Courts of Enquiry are conducted with closed doors, "all Bombay knows to the contrary from the published proceedings," although I believe few people peruse them, our Marine Courts of Enquiry as at present conducted may be voted "a bore," cases frequently occupying a fortnight or a month, that in England would be decided in two days.

Our respected Senior Magistrate must be heartily tired of them, as so much of his valuable time is expended to no useful purpose, and lost to the public service.

My statement that the investigations in which the pilot only is concerned, if investigations are instituted, are conducted within closed doors, or so much so that the results never transpire to the public, is evaded by "Fair Play."

The investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of No. 1 pilot boat, is an exception to the general rule, in that instance the Court was composed entirely of members of the pilot department, and the pilot was acquitted of all blame in the matter, which in common justice he was fairly entitled to, but may I venture to ask were the members of the Board themselves free from censure? Where was the pilot brig on that day? It should have been her duty to attend on the vessel when the sea was running so high, as to swamp and sink the open pilot boat.

What is a fitting sauce for the goose may be safely recommended as sauce for the gander, and I see no reason why if commanders of vessels are subjected to a Marine Court of Enquiry on the occasion of every casualty, why pilots should not be placed in the same category.

The underwriting interest and public in general are equally interested. The mode in which such matters are dealt with in Calcutta might be adopted in Bombay with advantage.

The concluding paragraph of the letter of "Fair Play" is not worthy of notice, it is simply abusive, and not calculated to inspire the public with a favorable estimate of the "superiority" of the writer.

Nauticus.

Bombay, September 22nd.

## Post Office Notices.

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer Jeddo, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Postage:—

| | *Via Marseilles.* | *Via Southampton.* |
|---|---|---|
| Weight under ½ ounce | Rs. 0 6 8 | Rs. 0 4 0 |
| " 1 " | " 0 13 4 | " 0 8 0 |
| " 2 " | " 1 10 8 | " 1 0 0 |
| " 3 " | " 2 8 0 | " 1 8 0 |

### CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Columbian, will be closed on Monday, the 28th Sept. 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

### SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussora, per Steamer *Coringa* will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde per Steamer *Berenice*, will be closed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant at 10 o'clock A.M.

### ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

### MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

### PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla, should however parties desire there letters, &c., be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

### CALENDAR——SEPTEMBER.—1863.

Full Moon.........Sunday 27th 10h. 53.2m. A.M.

| Days. | Date. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | High Water Bombay Harbour Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour Even. | Evening Gun-Fire. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Wed. | 23 | Twilight ends at 7.9. | 5 50 | 5 54 | 7 7 | 7 50 | Date 21st September. Time—9h. 1m. 3s.6. |
| Thur | 24 | Jupiter rises at 7h 46 | 5 50 | 5 55 | 8 30 | 9 6 | |
| Fri. | 25 | Jupiter sets at 7.22. | 5 50 | 5 53 | 9 10 | 9 34 | |
| Sat. | 26 | St. Cyprian, Abp.—Old Holy Rood. | 5 50 | 5 53 | 10 0 | 10 23 | |
| Sun. | 27 | 17th Sunday aft. Try. | 5 50 | 5 51 | 10 46 | 11 7 | |
| Mon. | 28 | Saturn rises at 3h. 57m. A.M. | 5 51 | 5 50 | 11 29 | 11 49 | |
| Tues. | 29 | St. Michael. | 5 51 | 5 49 | 0 10 | 0 29 | |

### CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Expedition discovered, 1859.

*Wednesday 23rd.*—Battle of Assaye, 1803.

*Thursday 24th.*—Charles I. dethroned, 1640.—Boerhaave died, 1738.

*Friday 25th.*—Columbus' second voyage, 1492.—Lucknow relieved by General Havelock, 1857.

*Saturday 26th.*—Holy Alliance between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 1815.

*Sunday 27th.*—West India Docks opened, 1797.

*Monday 28th.*—Royal Exchange re-opened, 1669.—Battle of Busaco, 1810.

*Tuesday 29th.*—Russia declared war against Turkey, 1828. Battle of Kars, 1855.

### LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Aug 29 | Kurrachee | Sept. 12 |
| Agra | Sept. 10 | Lahore | Sept. 12 |
| Allahabad | Sept. 1 | London | Aug. 18 |
| Australia | Mar 25 | Mauritius | Aug. 6 |
| Alexandria | July 26 | Madras | Sept. 17 |
| Bangalore | Sept. 18 | Malta | June 29 |
| Cochin | Sept. 5 | Meerut | Sept. 15 |
| Calcutta | Sept. 12 | Oudh | Sept. 16 |
| Cape | Aug 8 | Punjaub | Aug 26 |
| Ceylon | Aug 31 | Penang | Aug 23 |
| Delhi | Sept. 15 | Rangoon | Aug 10 |
| France | July 21 | Suez | Aug 19 |
| Hongkong | Aug 12 | Singapore | Aug 21 |

THE

Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863.

Laws and Bye-laws relating to the House of Correction of Bombay.—This modest title scarcely does justice to a little brochure which we see has been got up at the Education Society's press, and is we suppose also for sale there. In it we find all the information about the House of Correction that any one can wish for,—except, perhaps, how the institution pays. We have been told that the hard labour inflicted, pays very badly. This probably comes of having the place cared for, or supposed to be cared for, by a large Committee, no one member of which considers himself singly responsible, and whose responsibility in gross comes to nothing, after the way of Committees and Boards everywhere. It may be impossible to make any such institution pay, in the commercial sense, but there ought to be some proceeds as the result of the inmates' enforced labour, all unpaid for as it is to them. If nothing better can be done, we would have prisoners set to breaking stones for use on the public roads,—nay for that matter have them put to work on the roads outside. It is a work which never was so much wanted in Bombay as now.

The Bye-laws at present in force having been submitted to the Judges of the High Court, their Lordships have been pleased to say that they see nothing in them contrary to law. We are sorry to hear it, and feel disposed for once to question whether their Lordships can be right, because, as we see, by one of these Bye-laws, "all newspapers, pamphlets and books of amusement, are strictly prohibited from being supplied to any prisoner." This is great *zoolum*, and the rule ought to be changed immediately.

There is a very full and informing Index to the book, which adds greatly to its value.

We published yesterday a letter from Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. to the Government, in explanation of certain charges made against the conduct of that firm by Mr. Goculdass Tejpall, in the statement he made to Government in his own defence; which statement, together with the Government letter approving it, we published in our paper of the 17th ultimo, accompanied by comments, which, in our opinion, the papers then laid before the public, seemed to call for. Messrs. Nicol & Co. at once saw that some of the statements contained in Mr. Goculdass' explanation to Government were calculated to give rise to a "very injurious impression," and,—as might have been expected of a firm, than which there are none standing higher in the estimation of the public, for the honorable character of their mercantile transactions in a long series of years,—they addressed a letter to Government in explanation of their conduct, in so far as that had been impugned by the defence of Mr. Goculdass. The letter of Messrs. Nicol & Co., dated 20th August, is, after due deliberation as we may suppose,—seeing the answer is dated 8th September eighteen days after receipt,—pronounced by the Bombay Government to be "entirely satisfactory."

The Government in this unpleasant business had rather a delicate part to perform. Mr. Goculdass, being accused by the press of fraud, and a storm of "virtuous indignation" raised against him in consequence; he was called upon by Government in his capacity of a Justice of the peace, to explain his conduct. Mr. Goculdass did explain, and the Government, after deliberately considering the matter for nearly six months, expressed itself satisfied with the explanation. Messrs. Nicol & Co. on their part, considered explanation due to the public through the Government, without being called upon for any; and our genial-hearted Chief Secretary, with a natural desire probably to make things pleasant, white-washed all parties concerned, accordingly.

We should have been glad to have been able to take the same complaisant view of the case; but a careful perusal of Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s letter precludes our doing so. Though their letter enters into various details about the negotiations that went on between Mr. Goculdass' friends and themselves, regarding the terms of a compromise, and a new element about the arrival of a partner from Kurrachee is introduced, the subject at issue is not affected thereby, and the matter remains substantially as Mr. Goculdass stated it, when placed on his defence by the Government. Messrs. Nicol & Co. have stated nothing that calls for a reversal of the judgment, which public opinion has already pronounced. Having well discounted the storm of moral indignation which a most virtuous community, showered on the devoted head of this unlucky culprit, they must not now complain of public disapprobation at the very objectionable manner, in which they were parties to a most discreditable compromise.

In our account of the Report of the Select Committee on Ordnance, which appeared in our issue of Monday, we brought the account of the experiments that had been made, down to the close of 1858. At that date, the then Secretary of State for War felt himself justified, in giving Sir William Armstrong a guarantee that he should not be a loser by the expenditure of £12,000 on a plant sufficient to enable him to turn out a hundred guns a year. Early in January 1859, Sir W. Armstrong assigned his interest in all patents for, and improvements in the manufacture of ordnance, to the Government. With the object of obtaining as soon as possible a supply of Armstrong guns, it was decided to arrange with a company set up at Elswick for the manufacture of Armstrong guns and projectiles; a guarantee was given to this company to secure them against loss by the erection of buildings and machinery. The guarantee first given, was afterwards increased, in consequence of the large requirements of Government for guns, ultimately to £85,000. This agreement terminated, it appears in April last, when Government had to pay the company £85,000 less plant and stores received to the value of £19,000. In February 1859, Sir William Armstrong was appointed Engineer of Rifled Ordnance, and in November of the same year he became also superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory for Rifled Ordnance, which offices were resigned on the 5th February last, when he ceased to be any longer an officer of the Government. Besides the guns obtained from the Elswick Ordnance Company, there were many produced at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. On the question of cost and comparative cheapness as between these two places, the Committee were unable to come to a definite opinion, the evidence was too conflicting.

The committee reports, that at the present moment the Armstrong field-gun is the best known for field purposes. This opinion is shared by the Duke of Cambridge and others; but on the other hand many officers say we ought not to rely entirely (for field artillery) on breech-loading guns, as being complicated and liable to injuries from rough handling and various accidents, and are inclined to retain a proportion of muzzle-loading guns for horse artillery. Mr. Anderson the Superintendent of the Manufactory at Woolwich, in reference to statements that "half the field guns in the service are patched up," says "to bring our 1863 knowledge and experience and standard, to test the guns of 1859 would I think not be fair. We do not think very much of those guns now; the guns of 1861 were very much better than the guns of 1859; the gun of 1862 is better than the gun of 1861. And with my present knowledge, I think the guns of last year are very bad in many particulars; but even taking the first gun, with its many defects (and I speak deliberately) I do not know of any breech-loading gun outside the War Department that is equal to it, although it is the most of all." The 110-pounders for the Navy are considered as useful for chase guns, but it is thought they ought not to be introduced into the naval service as broadside guns. Nevertheless it is reckoned by able naval men a most valuable weapon, "in its present proportion to the armament of a ship, and the Duke of Somerset is of opinion the Navy has not got too many of them." the Duke further informed the Committee that the Admiralty had a report to the effect "that the Armstrong gun had the greatest range and the greatest power of penetration of any gun tried; when they came to try it themselves, however, the statement was not confirmed by the facts: the Armstrong gun at a great distance may have had greater power of penetration, but for naval purposes at 200 yards, it certainly had not the greatest power; our old 68-pounders is a more powerful gun than the 100-pounder Armstrong gun, the 68-pounder, therefore, is the most effective gun in the service against iron plates." While testimony is almost universal to the superior accuracy and range of the Armstrong guns, it appears doubtful whether it is not too delicate a weapon and be liable to get out of order for active service—though the experience of it in China is considered in some respects to militate against these doubts. The Committee in summing up—express the hope that in all further experiments, "the different systems, not of Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth only, but of the other able men whose minds are now engaged on ordnance questions, may be fairly experimented upon. No trials can be altogether satisfactory to which under proper restrictions scientific men are not admitted. Neither can systems of rifling fairly compete with one another unless the guns in which they are tried are made with equal skill, and with in every case, the best available materials." A pleasant prospect this state of things presents to the British nation, after several years of experiment, in which has been spent nearly three millions sterling; that every thing should be reported as still unsettled on so important a subject, and that there is nothing for us but to enter again on a fresh career of like expensive experiments!

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

Galle, 21*st Sept.* 6 P. M.

H. I. M. Steamer *Kwantung* sailed for Hongkong.

Tuticorin, 21*st Sept.* 6 P. M.

Steamer *Kurrachee* sailed for Colombo.

## LOCAL.

Bombay Oil Pressing Company (Limited).—Our readers will observe in our first page an advertisement which states that the plant and premises of the Bombay Oil Pressing Company (Limited) are to be sold to-day by Public Auction.

We believe this to be one of those concerns which, although in many respects well conceived, yet suffered from the great error of having been got up with a capital too small for its requirements. It seems to offer an excellent field for the investment of some of that money of which Bombay is so full at present.

Locusts.—From a telegraphic message received from Nagpore, from Mr. Harry Rivett, addressed to the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson, Secretary to Government, it appears that locusts appeared in Jubbulpore and Hossaingabad districts, and they are flying in a South Westerly direction.

The following is a statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August 1863 :—

| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | Madras. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Notees in circulation | 2,65,00,000 | 1,81,00,000 | 70,00,000 | 5,16,00,000 |
| Silver Coin Reserve | 1,69,55,922 | 1,09,00,000 | 70,00,000 | 3,48,55,922 |
| Silver Bullion Reserve | ...... | 72,00,000 | ...... | 72,00,000 |
| Government Securities | *95,44,078 | ...... | ...... | 95,44,078 |

* Some more Securities received are under adjustment.

Criminal Sessions.—The third Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year commence on Friday the 25th instant, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Sausse, presiding on the occasion. The Calendar of prisoners is rather a light one. There have been up to this day twenty-nine cases committed for trial by the Magistrates of this town, involving in all thirty-six prisoners. Of these there are fourteen cases of theft; two of house-breaking by night; four of criminal breach of trust; one of uttering counterfeit coin; one of perjury; three of forgery; one of escaping from prison; one of causing grievous bodily hurt; one of adultery; and one of criminal intimidation to kill. Six of these cases are committed by Mr. Oliver, eight by Mr. Leeke, and fifteen by Mr. Brown.

### GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS *vs.* MISSION SCHOOLS.

In our issue of the 5th inst. we reproduced a Circular from the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjaub, requesting that in establishing new Government schools, Deputy Commissioners and others should take care not to locate them in such close proximity to aided or other private schools of a good stamp as to interfere with the operations of the latter. The Bombay Directory of Public Instruction scorns to be guided in its operations by any such principle as this. We know of an instance in which a long-established Mission School, supported by the residents of the station, had to be shut up in consequence of the planting of a Government school by its side. There was not room for two schools, and the Mission school went by the board. This, however, is not all. Some of the pupils of the previously-existing school, were native Christians. They presented themselves at the Government school *and were refused admission.* Was it because they had originally been of low caste? This plea for their rejection, would, of itself, be sufficiently damnatory to the Educational Department. But the reason advanced for their exclusion, was not that they were of low-caste origin but that they associated with some that were! The statement may seem incredible; but it rests upon the clearest evidence. The gentlemen of the station have subscribed the statement. We trust that it will be brought, without delay, to the notice of Government.

A clergyman was preaching one day, and made bold to compare the influence of a purely secular education to the enamelling of physical blemishes resorted to by certain European ladies, which beautifies without removing the sore. This reached the ears of the Director of Public Instruction, and was made by him, we understand, the subject of a communication to Government.

We understand farther that the proprietors of a certain journal of this Presidency have been informed that they should dismiss the present editor because of the freedom of his remarks on the Educational Department.

Are we living in old Goa, and in the days of the Inquisition?—*Bombay Guardian, Sept.* 19.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

*For the fortnight ending September* 15.

Katra Collectorate.—It appears from the report that the rain that fell during the past fortnight in all the districts of this Collectorate on different dates, varying in quantity according to the rain guages from 1 to 3-44 inches, proved very beneficial to all the crops. It was hardly sufficient for the rice crops, which in the Neriad, Mehmoodabad and Muhoonda districts required more. The public health continued generally good, but fever is still reported to be prevalent in some villages.

### WEATHER REPORT.

*At 9 hours of the 21st September* 1863.

Broach.—Fine and calm.
Bulsar.—Heavy rain.
Cannanore.—Cloudy.
Galle.—Light winds and cloudy, with occasional showers. Ther. 80.
Goa.—Densely clouded, rain yesterday 20 cents. light from East.
Kolapore.—Fair light S.W.
Kurrachee.—Cloudy and calm.
Madras.—Fine S.W. Ther. 85. Baro. 29·99.
Paumben.—Light southerly, wind fine. Ther. 86.
Surat.—Cloudy.

*At 9 hours of the 22nd September* 1863.

Broach.—Fine and calm.
Bulsar.—Heavy rain.
Cannanore.—Fair.
Galle.—Cloudy, light winds with occasional showers. Ther. 80.
Goa.—Partially clouded, wind light from west.
Kolapore.—Fair, light S.W.
Madras.—Cloudy, S.W. Ther. 85. Bar. 29·986.
Paumben.—Fine, light S.W. Ther. 85.
Surat.—Cloudy
Cochin.—Fine. Ther. 78. Bar. 30·02.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Open 553 Miles.

*Statement of Traffic, Week ending 13th Sept.* 1863.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coaching. | | |
| Number of Passengers, 61,536. | | |
| Amount | Rs. | 29,749 1 6 |
| Merchandize. | | |
| Amount | " | 24,646 1 4 |
| Total... | Rs. | 54,395 2 10 |

*Corresponding Week last year, open 438 Miles.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coaching. | | |
| Number of Passengers, 56,319. | | |
| Amount | Rs. | 26,706 6 3 |
| Merchandize. | | |
| Amount | " | 25,612 11 6 |
| Total... | Rs. | 52,319 1 9 |

### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Open 185½ Miles.

*Statement of Traffic, Week ending 6th Sept.* 1863.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coaching. | | |
| Number of Passengers, 15,158. | | |
| Amount | Rs. | 12,408 0 4 |
| Merchandize. | | |
| Amount | " | 7,429 0 5 |
| Total... | Rs. | 19,837 0 9 |

*Corresponding Week last year, Open 157-4/7 Miles.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coaching. | | |
| Number of Passengers, 14,805. | | |
| Amount | Rs. | 9,016 13 0 |
| Merchandize. | | |
| Amount | " | 3,330 10 0 |
| Total... | | 12,347 7 0 |

### CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Death from Opium.—An inquest was held at Chuppa Gullee upon the body of one Vulubram Tychund. Mr. Burjorjee Framjee a graduate of the Grant Medical College was called in to see the deceased and found him in a comatose state, unable to answer any questions, the stomach pump was used, and other remedies applied, which failed to rouse him, he had the appearance of a person who was suffering from the effects of a narcotic drug or poison, most probably opium, but there was no evidence to shew how administered.

From the evidence of other witnesses it appeared that deceased had often complained of severe pains in his stomach, and had been heard to say it would be better for him to die, than to suffer so much. The verdict returned was *that deceased died from the effects of opium, but there was no evidence to show under what circumstances it was administered.*

Death by Drowning.—An inquest was held at Bazar Gate Street to enquire into the death of Nowrojee Muncherjee.

It appeared that deceased left his house at about four o'clock in the morning for a natural purpose, a labourer living at the Punchayetwarree, heard a splash in a well at that place, and upon getting a light, saw a man in the well, with the assistance of a rope he descended, and brought the man up, who proved to be deceased, he was an old man about sixty years of age, and had been long ailing.

*Verdict.*—Found drowned in a well, but no evidence to prove how he came there.

Death by Drowning.—An inquest was held at Purbadevi, touching the death of Ragoo Dewjee, a lad of about 17 years of age. Jugoo Essoo, a toddy drawer stated, that upon hearing an alarm of deceased having fallen into a well, he ran there, and having dived, brought up deceased, who gasped once or twice after being taken from the water. Witness with the assistance of another person, placed deceased upon a mill and turned him around with a view to expelling the water he might have swallowed, but without success, afterwards attempts were made to warm the body.

Verdict.—Accidental death, and the jury were of opinion that the well, in which deceased was drowned, was in a very dangerous and unprotected state.

### BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—Tuesday, 22nd Sept.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Pilot Tucker was again brought up, and the Tindal of the boat in which he came from the ship was examined at some length, the kentledge was produced in court, (to which the Tindal affirmed Tucker had lashed himself,) and proved to be a piece of pig-iron weighing 157 lbs.

The enquiry was adjourned until 12-30, on Thursday next.

## LAW.

### SMALL CAUSE COURT.—21*st September*.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

*Veerjee Javeyr vs. Purshotum Jadowjee.*

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 412-12 being the amount of money lent and advanced to the defendant by plaintiff, on the 19th of July, 1863, as per receipt in plaintiff's book.

Mr. Manisty, appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Shewsunker, for defendant.

Mr. Manisty stated, that in the month of July last, the defendant obtained an opium license from Government, and promised the plaintiff to get it transferred in his name on payment of Rs. 412-12. The plaintiff accordingly paid the alleged sum to the defendant as deposit, and entered a receipt to that effect in his book. The defendant did not fulfil his promises. Mr. Shewsunker admitted that the money was given to his client, not for the purpose of getting the licence to be transferred in plaintiff's name, but partnership account. The licence was issued by the defendant and plaintiff had a twelve annas share in it. When the plaintiff saw that there was no benefit in the shop, he left it. Mr. Shewsunker produced the receipt in which it was distinctly stated, that the said amount was given for the partnership account. Mr. Manisty contended that the receipt was merely a memorandum. The plaintiff Veerjee when examined by his advocate stated, that in the month of July last, he entered into partnership with defendant. Two witnesses, who were examined on his behalf, also said that the plaintiff used to go to the shop of the defendant. Defendant in examination admitted that he received the sum of Rs. 412-12 from the plaintiff as a partner in the opium shop kept by him.

His Honor in delivering the Judgment said that the plaintiff's story was that he entered in partnership with the defendant and on that occasion paid to him the sum of Rs. 412-12, as deposit, and that when a regular agreement was to be drawn up he was to be a partner. The defendant's story was that the plaintiff's partnership commenced from the day of the deposit. It was admitted by plaintiff that he commenced sitting in the shop since the day he deposited the money. He stated that he objected to remain any longer, because the defendant failed to transfer the licence in his name. His Honor believed that the opium licences were granted annually on the 1st of May, when it was granted it was never transferred. The defendant had no licence, but the licence was in the name of another man. If the defendant was really the owner of the licence it would have been transferred in the beginning, in the name of the plaintiff. From the document before the Court it appeared, that on the very day when the document was signed by the plaintiff to defendant, he commenced sitting in the shop before the licence was transferred to him. There was no doubt that the money had been paid for partnership. The court was of opinion that on the whole the evidence of the defendant was stronger than that of the plaintiff. It appeared to the court that there was partnership existing between the parties. The learned Judge said that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain any action by one partner against another. His Honor concluded by saying that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case. The way was to adjust the partnership account and to bring an action for the balance. His Honor under the circumstances gave a verdict for defendant and certified the costs.

*Wayraz Roopa and others vs. D. C. Mello and P. G. Britto.*

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 16, being the amount of two instalments at the rate of Rs. 8, due on a promissory note for Rs. 200 passed by defendants to plaintiffs on the 5th of June 1863.

Plaintiffs in person.

Mr. Khunderao, for the defendants.

Mr. Khunderao said that the note was for Rs. 150, and in consideration of it the defendant D'Mello only received five rupees. The plaintiff Wayraz stated that the note was signed by the defendant D'Mello to whom he paid two hundred rupees. It was

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also signed by Bretto, the son of D'Mello, as security. It appeared on the contrary that the defendant Bretto never signed the note, nor had he any transaction with the plaintiffs. D'Mello in examination admitted that the note was executed by him, and in consideration of it he received from the plaintiffs only five rupees.

His Honor said that Mr. D'Mello was blameable as he enabled the plaintiffs to bring this action against himself and Bretto. Plaintiff brought before the Court only one attesting witness. His Honor observed that the Marwadees always brought actions on promissory notes attested by two witnesses, but they never brought before the Court those witnesses. Under these circumstances, His Honor gave a verdict in favor of the second defendant, and against the first defendant for five rupees only.—Verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. five.

## NEWSLETTER.

Trevandrum, *9th September* 1863.

The mysterious paragraph that appeared in the *Times* of September 4th, regarding certain recent proceedings of the Travancore Government in granting pensions, &c., has caused a good deal of talk, since none but those concerned knew, at first, to whom, or what it alluded.

As the matter is under investigation, it will be sufficient to remark at present, that there does not appear to be any parallel between the case of Madava Row, who obtained a pension for his two sons, *during his own life time*; and the case of the official now in question.

In the same paragraph, it is hoped "that Mr. Fisher will vigorously push on the enquiry," &c.:—The idea of associating *vigour* with Mr. Fisher and his administration, past, present, or future, has excited many a smile among his friends here. One instance of his vigour will suffice. It was determined more than a year ago that the Nair Brigade should be reduced by one officer and so many men and, *Credat Judæus*, under this vigorous administration, the details of this measure, simple as they must be, do not appear to have been settled yet!

The appointment of a third officer, was abolished, it is true, more than a year since; but this is a measure that should have followed, not preceded, the reduction of the men.

The measure as carried out effected a paltry saving of the pay of the officer so reduced, at which perhaps no one would have grumbled, had the amount so saved been properly applied, and not sought to be appropriated, in the shape of pensions to the living. By the way the unfortunate Dewan, Madava Row, incurred great odium for having so cleverly secured that pension, but what shall we say of the Resident who permitted it?

The weather here is very fine at present. The Rajah of Cochin will certainly pay us a visit very shortly, and Sir Hope Grant is expected to pass through Trevandrum. The Resident is as usual absent, enjoying his *otinm eum digninate*, at Courtallum, or somewhere among the hills, where the cares of office cark not.

We are expecting our recently appointed Chaplain, but there is no house accommodation available for him at present. If we except the Church steeple; it is to be hoped that he will prove a more active man than his predecessor for there is work to be done.—*Madras Times, Sept* 17.

## POONA.

The Minister of Muscat.—For these some day past the Prime Minister of Muscat has been up in Poona on a visit, but not till yesterday were we aware that his mission was on account of some important business with the Bombay Government, which we are led to believe he has finished successfully. Before leaving Poona on Saturday, he paid a visit to Sir Bartle Frere, and was warmly welcomed, as is usually the case with our very worthy Governor when receiving the agents of foreign powers. On the departure of the Minister, he was presented with a very valuable sword, mounted with ivory and gold, a gold watch, a double barrelled rifle, and a diamond ring.

This distinguished stranger, we are given to understand, leaves Bombay for Muscat on the 27th of the month.—*Deccan Herald, Sept.* 21.

## BENGAL.

Last night there was held in the Theatre of the Medical College a large and influential meeting of the Bethune Society to adopt measures for commemorating the highly successful presidentship of the Rev. Alexander Duff, D. D. L.L.D. It was resolved to raise a fund for a portrait of the Reverend Doctor. On account of the late hour at which the meeting concluded, we are unable this week to give an account of its proceedings; but we hope to do so next week.—*Indian Reformer, Sept.* 11.

The authorities at army head-quarters are very anxious to introduce the new clothing, Zouave fashion, into the Native regiments in Bengal; but on account of clothing having been prepared, of the old pattern, for all except five or six corps, only these latter can don the improved uniform this year. The new pattern coat is a short tunic, somewhat like that worn by the Highland regiments, with Zouave continuations, and knickerbockerish shoes or buskins; the whole being an immense improvement upon the present dress of the sepoys.—*Englishman, Sept* 12.

Mr. Kerr, whose services as assistant to the Commissary General were dispensed with by the government on his return from leave to Europe, some months ago, in consequence of some very violent strictures upon the Commissariat Department which were published last year in the newspapers, has received a pension of Rs. 250 a month, in recognition and reward of his long and really able service to the State. Mr. Kerr has been sufficiently punished for his indiscretion; and we are glad to see the government relent in its anger towards him, and give him a comfortable provision for the remainder of his days.—*Id.*

Here is an anomaly which has just occurred under the ruling of the beautiful pay regulations for the Bengal army:—A staff officer, entitled to allowance for two chargers, leaves a Calcutta appointment to join one at Dinapore. His horse-allowance, whilst in transit, is cut by the government; he ought to sell his horses at Calcutta, and buy new ones at Dinapore. A field-officer of cavalry goes on sick leave to the southern colonies for two years, and during all that time, whilst absent thousands of miles from India, he draws from the government, monthly, an allowance for four chargers. Is there no person having authority who will bring some common sense to bear upon these wretched rules?—*Id.*

We understand that a great demand has lately been made for the Government Currency Notes in the Mofussil, and that the Collectors and other officers in charge of the several Provincial Treasuries have sent in their requisitions for a large number of those Notes for small amounts, particularly the Fifty, Twenty, and the Ten Rupee Notes for circulation within their respective jurisdictions.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 12.

With reference to the abolition of the Bill Department, it has, at last, been finally decided by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, that the Acceptance Branch of that Office is to be transferred to the Bank of Bengal from the 1st October; and the Issue Branch thereof is to be amalgamated with the Railway Bill Department in connection also with the Accountant General's Office. The consideration on which the Bank is prepared to take the work is a monthly allowance of Rupees 60, to be paid by Government on account of Office Establishment for this additional business. As there is at present a flush of cash in the Government coffers, it has lately been proposed to instruct all Collectors or other officers in charge of the Mofussil Treasuries to draw bills on the General Treasury at sight. In that case, there will virtually be no acceptance business at all. Where, then, is the necessity of paying into the Bank the sum of Rupees 720 per annum, when there is no actual work for which this consideration was originally made? Besides, the Bank, according to their agreement with the Government of India, had undertaken to transact all the business and make all payments connected with the General Treasury on the consideration of a certain stipulated sum. Is not the cash payment of bills at sight a portion of the Treasury business—*Id.*

## NAGPORE.

Our Saugor Correspondent informs us that a Captain of H. M.'s 97th who has been for some time waiting his trial, broke arrest and repairing to the quarters of a Subaltern of the Cavalry Regiment at that Station, they both have been so defiant of the authorities as to compel a reference by telegraph to the Commander-in-Chief. In the meantime a Guard of European Sentries confines them to the House they occupied. The case is disgraceful.—*Central India Times, September* 5.

## BETHUNE SOCIETY.

*A Meeting of the* Bethune Society *held at the Theatre of the Medical College, on Thursday, 10th September 1863, at 8* p.m. *to take into consideration the best means of commemorating the services rendered by its late President the* Revd. A Duff, D. D. LL.D.

Rajah Pertaup Chunder Sing Bahadoor, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read a letter from Dr. Duff, addressed to the Members of the Council of the Society, resigning, in consequence of ill health, his Office as President.

*1st Resolution*—was moved by the Hon'ble Shumboonath Pundit, a Judge of the High Court. Seconded by Dr. N. Chevers.

That this Meeting of the Bethune Society desires to place on record the deep concern and sympathy with which they receive the resignation of their President: and to express an earnest hope and prayer for his restoration to health and usefulness.

*2nd Resolution*—was moved by Baboo Upendra Mohun Tagore—

Seconded by Baboo Greesh Chunder Mitter, a member of the firm of Messrs. Swinhoe, Law and Mitter, Attorneys, and son of Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter, formerly the Secretary of the Society.

That the following address be presented to the Rev. Dr. Duff testifying to the high sense entertained by the Society, of the eminent services rendered by him, and to the regret felt by all on his resigning the Office of President.

To the Rev. A. Duff, D. D. LL.D.

Sir,—We, the undersigned Members of the Bethune Society, desire to convey to you an earnest expression of the regret felt by us all on your ceasing to be our President, and of our gratitude for the benefits which, as its Head, you have conferred upon our Society.

From the day on which, at the entreaty of its Members, you consented to occupy the Presidential chair, a new life was imparted to the proceedings of the Secretary and the sphere of its usefulness became widely extended.

The Society, by being divided into Sections, which, under your immediate direction and control, have worked in perfect harmony as a whole, assumed a character of practical importance which the volume of its "Transactions" published last year, at no small sacrifice of your time, labour and patience, sufficiently illustrates.

You have, Sir, conferred no ordinary boon on the Society by prominently developing that element in its constitution which essays to bring into close and familiar intercourse the educated classes of Europeans and Natives, thereby promoting sentiments of good will and kindliness in both.

It is with the highest satisfaction that we view the position of importance and stability which the Society has attained. The prosperity of the Bethune Society, in recent times, is the work of your own strong will and unbending energy, and of a zeal that knows no flagging. That will, that energy, and that zeal have, for thirty-four years, been devoted to India and her welfare.

As an Educator and Philanthrophist, your name will remain ever enshrined in the grateful remembrance of the people of this country.

When the future historian of India has occasion to pass under review, the progress of education and enlightenment among her millions, his history will be incomplete if it omits to mention your labours and the success attending them.

We are deeply impressed with admiration, esteem and affection for the noble qualities of your mind and heart, qualities which you have brought so conspicuously to bear on the discharge of your duties as President of this Society. You exhibited in the Presidential chair a singular dignity and equanimity; and a patience almost inimitable, keen sense and appreciation of the wants, wishes, and feelings of the members.

You warmly fostered and encouraged the spirit of free debate which you yourself ever temporately moderated with the breadth and liberality of our views and the magic power of your eloquence.

We deeply regret, Sir, that ill-health has compelled you to resign the Office of President. We earnestly hope for the speedy restoration of your health, and we pray that the fullest blessings which the bounty of All-merciful Providence can confer on man may crown and make happy your honorable retirement.

We bid you affectionately farewell.

*3rd Resolution*—was moved by Baboo Girish Chunder Ghose, one of the Senior Auditors in the Military Pay Examiners' Office—

Seconded by the Rev. Lall Beharee Dey, a Minister in connection with the Free Church of Scotland—

That a fund be raised for the purpose of commemorating the highly successful Presidentship of Dr. Duff by a portrait, which is to remain the property of the society, and is to be preserved in some public building of the metropolis, as the Society may hereafter determim upon.

*4th Resolution*—was moved by Kooar Harendra Krisna—

Seconded by Dr. Tameez Khan who spoke as proxy for Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor—

That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number be appointed for the purpose of carrying out the object of the foregoing resolution, and that the Committee for the time being act as Trustees of the fund which may be raised by them.

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Honorable A. Eden, Raja Pertaup Chunder Sing Bahadoor, Baboo Woopendro Mohun Tagore, The Honorable Shumboo Nauth Pundit, Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, Hugh McLardy, Esq., H. Woodrow, Esq., E. B. Cowell, Esq., Baboo Ram Gopaul Ghose, Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter, Rev. Lall Behary Dey, Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, Dr. N. Chevers, Baboo Koylas Chunder Bose, Baboo Hurro Mohun Chatterjee, Rajah Kally Krishna Bahadoor, and Baboo Degumber Mitter.

*5th Resolution*—was moved by Baboo Digumber Mitter—

Seconded by Baboo Koylash Chunder Bose, the Secretary of the Society—

That Dr. Duff be elected an Honorary Member of the Society.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 12.

## THE STUDY OF SANSCRIT.

(*Indian Reformer Sept.* 11.)

Putting aside the absurd theories of the Brahmans on the antiquity of the Sanscrit tongue, we may safely assert that it is one of the oldest and most copious languages of the world. Its high antiquity, melodious sound and copious expressions, are reasons for which the learned scholars of Europe and Asia pursue its study with care and attention. The Shastras and all other Brahmanical records are written in this sacred language. In India, the Shudras who are lorded over by a despotic hierarchy, are utterly excluded from its study. The Brahmans have the sole privilege of knowing its mysteries. Indeed such is the jealousy of these spiritual despots that it was only the other day that the Sanscrit College in Calcuta was thrown open by Government to all people, without distinction of caste or creed. If such a law were passed in the holy city of Benares, the learned Pundits would cry out that the English, who "have turned the world upside down," have come hither also to "set our craft at naught." But this is not so ludicrous as the mode of study universally adopted by the Brahmans. When a Pundit gains celebrity for general attainments, and the peculiar bias of his mind may have suggested, the mastery of a particular branch of the Shastras, he is honoured with a title and vested with the right of opening an educational seminary. The seminary, or *toll*, is a long, mud-walled and thatched bungalow, divided into several small and close rooms. The students, rarely exceeding a dozen in number, are generally supported and taught *gratis* by the Pundit. The perseverance and hardihood of these Sanscrit scholars are almost incredible. The simplicity of their food has passed into a proverb. They sacrifice all worldly comforts so long as they do not finish their study, which usually takes the short space of about twenty years. If the cramming system is anywhere adopted, it is in this *tolls*. The first object of their study is to commit huge folios to memory. Sitting crosslegged on a mat, they pore over their books from "morning to dewy eve" with ceaseless attention. This parrot-like study acts upon them, especially in the trying months of May and June, like a dose of laudanum. A story is told of a Sanscrit student, who was afraid to place his books before him as they invariably and imperceptibly put him to sleep. One day he happened to go to an oilman's shop for a quantity of oil, when the shopkeeper replied that he was sorry he could not suply him with it, as the cow, which could not sleep for several nights, failed to pull the oil machine. The student was so mightily convinced of the somniferous virtue of his Sanscrit manuscripts, that he immediately advised the oilman to take a leaf from him and tie it up to the eyes of the cow. When the mind has been thus stored with the contents of huge volumes, the Pundit then comes forward to give explanations. The students are now introduced to public meetings and taught to carry on simple discussions among themselves. Years roll on till they gradually rise to the more elevated subjects of logic and metaphysics. Their argumentation is as celose, sound and interesting as that of the scholastic philosophers during the middle ages. If they have not to find out the exact number of angels that can dance on the point of a needle, they have the absurd problem to solve "whether the cup holds the oil, or the oil holds the cup." Much of their success in future life depends upon the length of time they study and the victories they win in these discussions.

## RATTRAY'S SEIKHS.

By Sub-Lieutenant Shaik Hedayut Ally.

(*Continued from the Bombay Gazette of Sep.* 18.)

On the 24th September, Captain Rattray, with 2 Lieutenants, 3 Subadars, 4 Jemadars, 18 Havildars, 15 Naicks, 3 drummers and 178 sepoys (Seikhs), 2 guns, 66 sowars of Irregular Cavalry attached to the 1st battalion, and Colonel Turner with his field force, and a troop of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry under command of Lieutanant Broughton of the late 8th N. I., proceeded towards Jugdispore. On the first day they reached Nassreegunge, thence to Behtah, ten miles and from the latter place to Mojhawun, fourteen miles. On arriving there on the 27th September, 1858, it came to the knowledge of Colonel Turner that the mutineers, about 400 or 500 in number, were assembled at the village Sabjanee. Colonel Turner ordered the above troops of irregular cavalry attached to the 1st Battalion under Lieutenant Baker, and the troop under Lieutenant Broughton to Sabjanee. Lieutenant Broughton, when he reached near the village, made over his troops to Lieutenant Baker. When the mutineers saw them they immediately came forward by columns. In this time Lieutenant Baker judiciously divided the troops into two flanks, right and left. On seeing this the mutineers formed line and commenced firing. On this Lieutenant Baker ordered the troops to charge upon the mutineers, which they did at once, and overcame them so quickly that the mutineers were unable to load their arms. At last they attacked the troops with their muskets clubbed as with *latties*. Lieutenant Baker and his troopers defeated and pursued the mutineers eight miles, and killed about one hundred of them, and the remainder concealed themselves in the jungles of Jugdispore. Then Lieutenant Baker came back to head-quarters. Lieutenant Chicken, of the Naval Brigade, who volunteered with the above cavalry, also displayed much bravery and energy, and was severely wounded in his arm; and the sowars, bringing the muskets, pouches, and belts of the mutineers, came to Captain Rattray and rejoined head-quarters. In this affair one sowar was killed and seventeen sowars and twelve horses were wounded. On hearing of the bravery of Lieutenants Baker and Chicken and sowars, Colonel Turner and Captain Rattray reported it to government, and the government was pleased to reward both these officers with the Victoria Cross, and the Ressaldar was promoted to Sirdar Bahadoor and rewarded with the first-class Order of British India, and four sowars with the third class Order of Merit. After this battle, Colonel Turner marched from the south towards the north *i. e.*, towards Jugdispore in the following manner:—The Seikhs were on the right, and the European soldiers on the left, and in the centre the guns were placed. They marched through the jungles in skirmishing order in pursuit of the mutineers on the other side, and from the north side Brigadier Douglas, with the force under his command, marched to the same place. He, with his force, reached Jugdispore before Colonel Turner did, and engaged with the mutineers for about an hour and a half, and killed some of the mutineers; and when it came to the knowledge of the mutineers that the force under Colonel Turner and Captain Rattray was coming towards Jugdispore, they ran away to Barut, a village on the east of Jugdispore, and thus Jugdispore came into our possession. On the same day the Seikhs caught four of the mutineers who were entering the jungle, and brought them before Captain Rattray, who made them over to Colonel Turner. He ordered the European soldiers to shoot them; but the strange thing is that one of them escaped into the jungle. After this, when Jugdispore was thus cleared off on the same day Colonel Turner, with his force, and Captain Rattray, with his regiment and the troops, returned back to Peeroo on the 18th October, 1858, and on the 19th instant from thence to Sohar, where the sowars of the irregular cavalry caught about fifteen mutineers and brought them to Captain Rattray, who made them over to Colonel Turner. Colonel Turner hanged one who was brought to him first, and the rest were blown away by the European soldiers.

On the 20th October, 1858, the spies of Captain Rattary brought the information to him that the mutineers who had fled from Jugdispore were assembled at Seekrahta. On hearing this Captain Rattray brought it to the notice of Colonel Turner, who immediately marched with the above field force, and Captain Rattray, with his Seikh regiment and about 100 men of the Camel Corps. When they reached the place they found that there were about 800 mutineers. On seeing the force, about 300 of them proceeded from thence towards another village, and about 500 remained there. Colonel Turner ordered Captain Rattray to proceed at once with the Seikhs in pursuit of these 300 mutineers, and Colonel Turner with the field force, Camel Corps, and the two guns which were with the Seikh regiment, and the other two of the horse-artillery, commenced fighting with the mutineers. Captain Rattray having formed into skirmishing order, moved against the mutineers. In the meantime the Military train under Major Havelock, and the troop of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry under Lieutenant Beadon, arrived there; and when Major Havelock saw that the mutineers were running away, they immediately charged upon them, and one Subadar of the Seikh regiment who was acting as Native Adjutant having accompanied the military train, charged the mutineers, who in return fired at once upon them and wounded five or six horses and four or five European troopers of the military train, and some of the sowars of the 3rd Irregular cavalry. On this Major Havelock and Lieutenant Beadon, with the military train at once rushed upon the mutineers, and fought with them bravely, so that about a hundred mutineers were killed. In this battle Major Havelock, Lieutenant Beadon, and all other officers displayed much bravery and energy; but Lieutenant Beadon narrowly escaped the hands of the five of the mutineers who attempted to kill him with their muskets, using them like *latties*; but at the time Futteh Sing, Ressaldar of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry bravely advanced and killed them with his sword, and thus saved the life of Lieutenant Beadon, and the above Adjutant Subedar who charged with the military train, also killed three of the mutineers, but he also narrowly escaped from their hands. At the end of the battle Lieutenant Baker, with the Irregular Cavalry and the 1st Seikh regiment arrived there, and killed three of the mutineers who were entering the sugar-cane field, but one of the horses of the cavalry was very much wounded. With this gallant conduct of the Subadar, Captain Rattray was greatly pleased.

When Major Havelock heard that the mutineers had gone towards another village, he, with his Military train and 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and the troop attached to Captain Rattray's Seikh regiment, proceeded towards that place. The mutineers who were in the sugar-cane field, Captain Rattray having thrown out skirmishers entered the field and charged at once upon them and killed them. On this occasion only one Seikh private was killed, and another was wounded. When this was done, Captain Rattray, with the Seikhs, marched back towards Seekrahta where Colonel Turner was fighting, and from the other side Colonel Walter, with another field force, was advancing. When he saw Captain Rattray's Seikh regiment he halted and took them for mutineers. Captain Rattray also thought that Colonel Walter's force was a rebel one, and so he ordered a Subadar to go towards Colonel Walter's force and ascertain who they were. The Subadar immediately galloped up and discovered who they were, when Colonel Walter and Captain Rattray with the Seikhs when on to Seekrahta, and on arriving the Siekhs engaged the mutineers and continued fighting till evening. In this battle one European officer, and ten or twelved European troopers, of the Camel Corps under Colonel Turner, were killed and some of the soldiers of the European regiment were wounded and about 300 mutineers were killed by the guns and rifles. At evening time Colonel Turner encamped near the village. Most of the surviving mutineers escaped with their arms, and some of them left their arms behind them. After this the Irregular Cavalry attached to the Seikh regiment, being acompanied by Major Havelock's force, went to Koath. There they fell in with the mutineers, and rebels of Jugdispore, and killed some of them. The rebels escaped through the paddy-fields, which were under water.

On the above date (the 21st October 1858) Captain Rattray, with his head-quarters, accompanied by Colonel Turner's force, proceeded to Nanadhuree about twelve miles from Seekrahta, and on the 22nd marched thence to Koruridea, about sixteen miles. On the 23rd October 1858, the troop of Irregular cavalry of the Seikh regiments, and the military train with Major Havelock, again fell in with rebels and mutineers at Kurghur, and killed some of them. Then Captain Rattray marched with the Seikhs to Khoormabad, on the Grand Trunk Road, and Colonel Turner with his field force proceeded to Jubanah, about four miles from Khoormabad and after the arrival of the Seikhs at Khoormabad, a detachment of 1 Jemadar, and 25 Seiks, was told off to patrol the Grand Trunk Road. Very soon after they met the above rebels flying away; they immediately took possession of a house and turned it into an entrenchment and began firing upon the rebels, who were, about 800 or 900 in number. When this information reached Captain Rattray, he immediately, having mounted a horse, went to Colonel Turner and brought this to his notice. Colonel Turner instantly went with the field force and the guns accompanied by Captain Rattray, and his Seikh regiment (this day Lieutenant Thompson of the regiment was with Captain Rattray,) to the place and advanced against the rebels, who just at the evening time got away into the adjacent hills; consequently Captain Rattray with the Seikhs, and Colonel Turner with the field force, returned to Khoormabad on the 24th October. Captain Rattray with his Seikh regiment and Lieutenant Beadon with some of the troopers of the irregular cavalry under command of Major Havelock proceeded to Sodakhur, about eighteen miles off, where the mutineers were assembled. On arriving there they learnt that the mutineers having heard of their coming had retired into the hills on the 25th. Major Havelock, Captain Rattray, and Lieutenant Beadon with the force came to Sasseram, and on the same day Captain Rattray with the Seikhs proceeded to Dehreeghat and Colonel Turner remained at Sasseram, and Captain Rattray, with his Seikh regiment staid at Dehreeghat, only one day. The next day Captain Rattray received an order from Colonel Turner to proceed with the Seikhs and the troop of the irregular cavalry to Aukburpore, about eighteen miles, to endeavour to apprehend the mutineers, who had escaped into the hills; but on arriving there, heard that the mutineers had fled away to Teelothoo, and then Captain Rattray was ordered to return back to the same place, (Teelothoo) about ten miles, and he distributed the Sowars of the irregular cavalry at Aukburpore, Toomah, and on the several other places, on the bank of the river Soan. Having staid at Teelothoo two days, Captain Rattray learnt that the mutineers had evacuated that part of the country. On the 30th October, Captain Rattray was ordered to proceed to Rhooreera Rotee, twenty-five miles, and remained there nine days, and then, on the 9th November, 1858, he was ordered to proceed to Tippa and to send a detachment into the hills to prevent the mutineers from descending the hills, and the detachments were thus employed. In the meantime Captain Rattray received an order from the Hon'ble F. Haliday, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, intimating that it was in the contemplation of the Government to raise ten battalions and one irregular cavalry regiment, and appointing him inspector of the battalions. On receipt of this order Captain Rattray, having made over the command of his regiment to Lieutenant Baker, proceeded down to Calcutta on the 13th November. On his departure the Seikhs were very sorry to part with him. Captain Rattray explained to them that Government would never over-look the services rendered by them, and that he hoped that they would remain as faithful as ever, and try their utmost to render every satisfaction to their commanding officers, that thereby his name might be preserved. After saying this, Captain Rattray took leave of them and got into the palkee; the Seikhs began to cry very bitterly when Captain Rattray bade them good bye. I am sorry to write that by the exertion of Captain Rattray, the Seikh regiment was raised, drilled, and disciplined and completed, and the Seikhs acted according to his instructions from the commencement of the mutiny up to date, but Captain Rattray was not rewarded with any sort of honor or promotion while he was commanding the regiment, but the inspectorship was given him, which is not really a promotion, but an addition to his salary, and therefore we are still styling him Captain.

On the 15th November, Lieutenant Baker was ordered by Colonel Turner to proceed with the Seikhs to Judoonathpore, about fourteen miles distant. After all these battles Captain Rattray's Seikh regiment was ordered to go over the country in search of mutineers as follows:—On the 16th November 1858, they marched from Judoonathpore to Chukreah, about 10 miles on the 17th from thence to Sonae about twelve miles, and on the 18th, from Soane to Chukreah back; on the 19th to Godawul, ten miles, and on the 20th proceeded into the district of Mirzapore and arrived at Poonooagunge, about twelve miles; on the 21st, to Keeroleah, ten miles; on the 22nd, to Louha, twelve miles; on the 23rd, to Bugooah, ten miles, and staid their one day; on the 25th to Goodae. On arriving there, they learnt that all the mutineers had gone from the hills towards Palmoo, and about 500 to the district of Shahabad. In the meantime an order was received from the home authorities, for the amnesty to mutineers and rebles. The mutineers had gone to Shahabad. Mr. Money, Collector and Magistrate of the district, accompanied the force under the command of Colonel Walter; met the mutineers, and ordered the troops to halt, while Mr. Money himself advanced with a Native officer, and explained to the rebles that a general pardon is given by the Queen to all except the murderers. On hearing this, the evil-disposed induced others to fly with them as they were no way inclined to place any reliance on Mr. Money's speech. Just consider how Mr. Money distinguished himself on this occasion, also having put himself to the risk of the greatest peril. Mr. Money, whenever he had an opportunity, distinguished himself and displayed his energy in such a manner that in my opinion no civilian has done so much during the mutiny.

Lieutenant Baker after the arrival at Goodal, was ordered by Colonel Turner to proceed to Dehreeghaut. On the 26th November, he marched from thence to Judoonathpore (a village in the district of Shahabad) about fourteen miles, and on the 27th from thence to Lahtab, fourteen miles; on the 28th to Toombah, twenty miles; on the 29th, arrived at Dehreeghaut, about sixteen miles from the latter place.

On the 4th December, by order of Colonel Turner, a detachment of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 5 Naicks, 1 bugler, and 80 Seikh privates, under command of Lieutenant Macgregor, was sent to Sherghottee for the purpose of guarding the Grand Trunk Road, so that the mutineers (who had gone to Palmoo), should not come back again by that way, and on the same day 1 Jemadar, and 38 sowars of the troop, attached to the Siekh regiment with the force under command of Colonel Turner, proceeded to Palmoo, and on arriving there fought with the mutineers and beat them as usual. On this occasion Colonel Turner was very much pleased with the sowars.

In the month of December, 1858, after the disturbances were quieted, the several detachments of the Seikh regiment were employed to disarm the ryots, which they did with great exertion to themselves at the following stations:—Dehreeghat, Rhotash Fort, Sasseram, Sherghottee, Patna, Chuprah, Nousagur, Jugdispore, Buxar, and Allygunge Sewan.

The services rendered by Captain Rattray's Seikh regiment is fully detailed in the foregoing pages therefore it is not necesary to recapitulate them here, beyond saying that no regiment has done so much in Bengal. The officers, civil and military, under whom the Seikhs were employed, expressed themselves as much satisfied with them. I here insert the names of the military officers under whom the Seikhs were employed during the mutiny in several stations:—Major Eyre at Jugdispore, Major English at Chutterah, Brigadier Rowcroft from the district of Sarun to Oudh, General Lugard in Shahabad, Colonels Michell and Corfield, Brigadier Douglas at Shahabad, Colonel Turner at Shahabad, Captain Le Grand at Shahabad, Captain Dunbar of H. M. 10th regiment, Dr. Coates was with the regiment from the commencement of the mutiny up to date, and did his duties well. The following officers were doing duty with the regiment, 1857-58, under Captain Rattray:—Captain Miles of the late 23rd N. I., under whom was a detachment for four months, and he was promoted to Brevet Major for his services at Lucknow; Captain Francis of the late 68 N. I., under whose command a detachment was for nine months at Allygunge Sewan; Lieutenant Robertson of the late 7th N. I. was stationed at Shahabad; Lieutenant Dobbin was more than a year in Shahabad and in the Fort of Rhotash, and he taught the gunnery to the Seikhs; Lieutenant Makeson of the 74th N. I., for about six or seven months; Lieutenant Waller, for about seven months, and was wounded, therefore he was obliged to proceed home; Lieutenant Boyd late 7th regiment N. I., who was killed; Lieutenant Ingilby of the late 7th N. I. who was killed.

The above officers displayed much energy with the Seikhs, (among them one was wounded and two were killed) and they had a claim upon the Government of Bengal, as they were not under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, so that they may have promotion. The following are the civil officers under whom the Seikhs have served during the mutiny;—Mr. Wake, Magistrate of Shahabad, whose bravery and energy are known to all, so no need of detailing them here; Mr. Money, Magistrate and Collector of Gya, whose gallant conduct is already described, as no officer has displayed so much energy; Mr. Colvin, Joint Magistrate at Arrah; Mr. E. Baker, the Deputy Magistrate at Sasseram, who went with a Seikh detachment to a village by name Sawae, and snatched the *russud* from the mutineers, and at the battle of Dhun-Ghosh, he was with Captain Rattray and displayed much bravery, and when he went to the hills *via* Choonaree in search of mutineers, he underwent such trouble and difficulty that at last he fell sick and was obliged to proceed to the Neilgerry hills for the recovery of his health. I have already mentioned the names of officers who were doing duty with the battalion, now I give the names of those officers and privates under Captain Rattray who were rewarded with medal and honor.

Decorations for which individuals of the battalion have been nominated for field services.

| | European Officers. | Native Officers. | Non-Commissioned Officers. | Privates. | Troopers. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria Cross | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 1st Class order of British India | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 2nd Class ditto ditto | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 1st Class order of Merit | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 2nd Class ditto ditto | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 3rd Class ditto ditto | ... | 2 | 3 | 18 | ... | 23 |

And also I herewith give the casualty list of those officers, men, and horses who were killed and wounded in 1857-58.

Casualties in officers, men and horses during the campaign of 1857-8.

| | Killed. | Died of wounds. | Wounded. | Total. | Men. | Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| European Officers | 1 | 1 | 2 | Killed. | 39 | 0 |
| Native Officers | ... | ... | 1 | Died of wounds. | 6 | 11 |
| Non-Commissioners Office s | 5 | 1 | 11 | Wounded. | 89 | 8 |
| Troopers, Privates, &c. | 33 | 4 | 75 | | | |
| Horses | ... | 11 | 8 | Total casualties | 134 | 19 |

Causualties in hospital of which one-fourth originated from exposure. 39

In 1857, when the mutiny broke out in Hindoostan, the Seikhs volunteered, and Captain Rattray with the right wing, proceeded at once to Patna by double marches. The Seikhs having left all their other useful things at Soorie went with only greatcoats and some clothes, and the left wing, which was at Soorie, under command of Lieutenant Baker, at the time of need, was sent out to several places on the Grand Trunk Road, whither they proceeded by double marches. The things which were left behind by the Seikhs at Soorie under the charge of a small guard remained there more than a year. In 1858 those things were sent to the Seikhs at Arrah: most of them were lost and destroyed by white ants. The guard which was with Mr. Wake at Arrah—their property which they had purchased at Patna, was despatched from Patna to Arrah on the 25th July 1857: on the bank of the river Soane the Dinapore mutineers plundered it all, together with the elephant which was carrying the things and killed one Naick and two Seikh privates. The property belonging to the detachment which was under command of Jemadar Sahebdeen Sookool (who was sentenced to five years imprisonment) with the force under Brigadier Rowcroft in December 1857, was also plundered by the mutineers. The detachment which was under command of Lieutenant Waller at Arrah, and had gone with the force of Captain Le Grand to the battle at Jugdispore, also lost their whole property through the mutineers. Lieutenant Baker, commanding the regiment, had had an intention to report the loss sustained by the Seikhs at Soorie and on the out-stations, but he refrained from doing so when he saw that the men produced a list of property double the amount they actually lost. The services rendered by the Seikhs in 1857-58 I have already detailed above, and for which government was pleased to reward the men which six months' batta amounting to Rs. 9 to each private, on the 28th January 1859. On receiving this the Seikhs were not well satisfied, thinking it not sufficient for the loss, and trouble, and the difficulty they had undergone in the time of the mutiny; and from that day many privates have taken their discharge, a list of which is given at the end of this: and I hope that the readers will have the goodness to have a glance at it. In February, 1859, an order was received from the Inspector of Military Police Battalions to move the head-quarters from Dehreeghaut to Arrah, Lieutenant Baker accordingly marched with the head-quarters on the 18th, and reached there on the 22nd February, 1859. After the arrival of the head-quarters, sveral detachments which were employed to disarm the ryots and on but-posts had also joined the head-quarters at Arrah, and then a detachment of 1 Lieutenant, 2 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 10 Havildars, 10 Naicks, and 180 privates was sent to Gyah, and another detachment of 1 Jemadar and 50 privates to Buxar; the rest were employed on station duty and in reserve at head-quarters; they remained there till the month of February 1860, when Mr. Grant, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Major Rattray, Inspector, came for the inspection of the corps. When we learnt that Captain Rattray had been promoted to the grade of Brevet Major we were very much pleased, and after the inspection of the regiment his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to issue an order that as the Seikh regiment had suffered much during the mutiny it would be better to make its head-quarters at Mozufferpore. On hearing this order the officers and privates of the Seikh regiment were very thankful that they shall be in such a comfortable position after the fatigues they had undergone. Lieutenant Baker drew the hutting allowance and purchased the materials for the erection of barracks, and the men were detached to several stations—viz., Gya, Chuprah, Arrah, Mozufferpore, Moteeharrea, Buxar, &c., for station duties.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal, August* 22.

(*To be continued.*)

## MILITARY AND NAVAL MEMORANDA.

(*Army and Navy Gazette.*)

A good deal of interest is felt as to the way in which the vacant Guards' colonelcy is likely to be filled up. Up to the present no official step has been taken to supply the vacancy which has arisen to the grief of the whole nation, and there is only room for speculation upon the subject. Beyond all question, if Sir Alexander Woodford should desire to give up the Scots Fusilier Guards for the Coldstream Regiment, with which his name was connected so long, and with such conspicuous honour, he would be the successor of Lord Clyde. The name of the Prince of Wales is mentioned in connection with the vacancy, but it is not at all probable that his royal highness will leave the 10th Hussars, at least at present. The general officer whose name places itself most prominently forward for a colonelcy of the Guards is Sir John Guise, who is the senior general of the army, and who served for many years with the old 3rd Guards, now the Scots Fusiliers, and we have little doubt that his great claims on the score of seniority and service will have all due weight when a recommendation comes to be submitted to her Majesty. The names of Lord Tweedale and Lord Rokeby are also mentioned. In any event a Line colonelcy will probably become vacant, and we have much pleasure in being able to anticipate that one of those old Peninsular officers, whose case we lately advocated, will at last receive his long postponed reward. Late in the day though it be, we shall be glad to chronicle the appointment of Major-General M'Pherson to whatever vacancy may thus occur.

Lieutenant Robert Ross (1815), on the reserved list, has been promoted to the rank of retired commander. It is now more than 60 years since this officer entered the navy.

The Commissary-General-in-Chief, John William Smith, C.B., is about, on the completion of his term of five years at the War-office, to retire, after 41 years' service. It is to be hoped that after such a long and useful career, in the course of which Mr. Smith has not escaped from the consequences of over-work, he may be treated with proper consideration by the Government. He will, in all likelihood, be succeded by Commissary-General W. J. T. Power, C B.

Lieutenant Thomas L. Crooke (1815), on the reserved list, has been promoted to the rank of retired commander. This officer entered the service 57 years ago, and was actively engaged during the war, but at its conclusion, not having been able to obtain employment, he retired on half-pay, on which he has ever since remained.

The pension for distinguished or meritorious service, vacant by the appointment of Lord William Paulet to the colonelcy of the 87th Fusiliers, will be bestowed on Colonel Thomas Williams, C.B., of the 4th Regiment. Colonel Williams has been just 41 years on full pay, a great portion of which was on colonial service, and he commanded the 4th Regiment in the Crimea.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. D. Jervois, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Director of Works for Fortifications at the War-office, is about to proceed to Halifax, Nova Stotia, for the purpose of carrying out the defences of that place. He will probably be absent from head quarters two or three months.

The Odin, 16 gun paddle frigate, Commodore Lord John Hay, C. B., arrived at Spithead on August 21 from India and the Cape of good Hope and last from Teneriffe. She brought home a number of invalids and supernumeraries from India and the Cape, who were transferred to the Victory flagship. The Odin was commissioned at Portsmouth by Lord John Hay on the 20th September, 1859.

The hired transport Essex, a new ship of 1250 tons, belonging to Mr. George Marshall, of London, and commanded by Captain Lash, sailed from Plymouth Sound on August 25, for Calcutta. Including women and children she had on board 400 passengers, being detachments belonging to 20 regiments, who go out under command of Captain Chapman of the 24th.

It is not expected that any further draughts of troops will be despatched from the camp at Colchester at present for India. During last week the following officers and men left the camp for conveyance by the Stalwart to Bombay, in order to join the service companies of the respective regiments named:—Capt. Nott, Ensign Hale, 1 sergeant, and 39 rank and file of the 1st battalion 1st Regiment; Ensign Bain and 14 rank and file 44th; Brevet-Major Margesson, Ensign Le Mottee, and 70 rank and file, 56th; and 1 sergeant and 176 rank and file, 103rd.

## DR. LIVINGSTONE'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

(*Times, August* 7.)

Dr. Livingstone has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Medical Times and Gazette*:—

"Sir,—In a leading article in your journal of July 5, 1862, headed 'English Sacrifices in Central Africa,' after remarking on the general sickness that prevailed at the mission station Magomero, you very naturally ask, 'How then, can we reconcile these sad facts with the statement that the mission under the direction of Dr. Livingstone settled down in an admirable station high up the river, where the country is an elevated plateau, where the climate is tolerably salubrious, and where a dense population is immediately available for missionary work?' The quotation is from the bishop, and expresses the opinion which I formed, and still hold, as to the general healthiness of the plateau referred to. The spot taken as a temporary residence, until extensive acquaintance with the whole region should enable the head of the mission to select a suitable locality for a permanent abode, was 40 or 50 miles distance from the Elephant Marsh, and at an altitude of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above it. We shall therefore try to think of the marsh and mission station as distinct as Oxford and London. The plateau is 10 or 12 miles broad, and probably 100 in length. We happened to travel along it in the hotest season of the year, and even then found the climate deliciously cool. When previously in the Upper Shire Valley, at an altitude of 1,200 feet above the sea, we were drinking water at 84 deg., and on one day, mounting up to an altitude of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, we had every few miles a gushing stream, with the water at 65 deg. The air had that bracing effect which the mountain breezes have at home, and we were all struck by observing far more very old people than we had seen anywhere else. Our stay was too short for our own experience to be worth anything, and the experience of the missionaries amounts only to this—that, without ordinary sanitary precautions, the health is endangered here as it is everywhere else.

"The missionaries were placed in very peculiar circumstances, and such as probably they never anticipated. As we climbed up the plateau together and felt its refreshing breezes we met parties of Portuguese with long lines of bound captives in their possession. These were soon made free, and the bishop, trusting to the support of those who sent him, bravely took charge of them. These recaptives soon amounted to 200; but in what follows I have only the testimony of the missionaries themselves, for I then left and pursued the exploration of Lake Nyassa for some 225 miles. Magomero was situated on the bend of a small river of exactly the same shapè as that into which General M'Clellan for 'strategic reasons' ran. It was shaded by lofty trees, which the poor bishop admired exceedingly and resolved to preserve. The efforts of the missionaries failed to prevent these 200 people from depositing their droppings all over a space of less than 100 yards by 50, and was then fitly described as a 'pest hole.' For some months the people adjacent and around them brought abundance of provisions for sale, and no one imagined that these were all their surplus stores, but after the expenditure of the surplus came famine. The missionaries nobly shared their own provisions with the poor wretches whom they had adopted, and were reduced to the same hard and scanty fare. About 50 of the natives perished by ulcers and dysentery, and to me the wonder is, not that in that foul den the whites presented the sorry figure you have drawn, but that they were not all cut off together. Now, don't blame them; they felt the necessity of removing out of the pest-hole, but the grass had all been burnt off and new huts could not be built; slave-hunting, at the instigation of the Portuguese of Tette, was going on all around them; they were in new and untried circumstances, had to retire to the lowlands; but still all think that the plateau is the healthiest abode, and will return as soon as possible.

"The bishop, whose untimely fate every one who knew him must deeply deplore, never spared himself, and was foremost in depriving himself of the comforts which you rightly conclude are indispensable to Europeans, in order to save his orphan children. He and Burrup were the strongest of the party, and were proportionately disregardful of their health. Exposed for more than a week previously to hard fast marches, worse fare, and drenching showers, he set out from Magomero ill with diarrhoea on his last and fatal trip, and began by walking through the stream, remarking that he would soon be wet, at any rate. After two days' walking in a plight which you may imagine he reached the Shire, embarked in a miserable small canoe, and after dropping down the stream one day was upset, lost clothes and medicines, and went on, of course, still wet—coffee, tea, and sugar all gone; it is scarcely possible to conceive a more miserable plight. But let any one go through the same amount of exposure in England, and he will as certainly be cut off by consumption as the Bishop and Mr. Burrup were by fever and dysentery. When I began to travel I walked through streams and braved rains in the same way the bishop did; but I found that I had fever perpetually, and gave up the habit, though it was really pleasant to have the extremities cooled. You will perform agood service if you warn all Europeans going to the tropics to take as good care of their health there as they do at home. In addition to the loss of invaluable services, these untimely deaths are a great misfortune to the cause of African civilization, because people immediately ascribe them to the inevitable effects of the climate, and, with you, say 'it is of no use to send missionaries where they cannot live.' In our expedition, though we have undergone exposure to which no missionary need subject himself, we have had but two deaths among a large number of Europeans in four years, and these were caused by detention, sorely against our will in most unwholesome localities.

"No great work can be accomplished without pain and suffering, and even death. Those who, with you, 'would not say a word to damp the energies of missionaries and of those that send them,' must expect to hear cases like that of the noble-minded Indian officer who lately fell a victim to gigantic labours during the Indian famine, or that of Lord Caming, and try to place a slight drag on the imagination. Horror seems to lay hold on you at the bare mention of 'Elephant Swamp.' I am actually to pass through it tomorrow, and am only sorry that the enormous herds of elephants—we have seen 800 in it at once—have become so knowing that we have no chance of getting a steak or a foot. But see the effects of bad example; my imagination, do as I will to prevent it, obstinately pictures you sitting on that wilderness of 809 cesspools, which the commissioners only the other day swept away, and drinking water mixed, according to Dr. Acland, with all the abominations and unutterable filthiness which are poured out of Oxford, Reading, &c., into your cup. Oh, you filter your water through a few inches of sand, do you? I would not trust it (unless I were in London) though filtered through the Great Sahara. The delicious unconsciousness with which you exclaim, 'Elephant Marsh; good heavens! what a vista of deep swamp, rotting vegetation, flies, vermin, stinks, agues, and dysentery do the words call up!' only excite a merry laugh, which I beg you to believe has not one particle of ill-nature in it, and the quotation,—

'Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
'To see oursels as others see us.'

You have actually a larger area of cesspool and marsh around and above London than exists in the Elephant Swamp, and to the direful effects let typhus, typhoid, diptheria, cholera, consumptson, scrofula, &c., testify. Here they are absolutely unknown. But our fever, if ill-treated, as by bleedings, or not treated, as it was in the case of missionaries at Linyanti, who took only a little Dover's powder, is as fatal as any two in your catalogue. And while it would be 'penny wise and pound foolish' to make missionaries of inferior men, good men ought invariably to be accompanied by a thoroughly educated and well-paid medical officer. I am, &c.,

"David Livingstone."

## INDIAN SCENERY—CEYLON AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

(*London Review, August* 8.)

The Atlas of beautiful plates which illustrates the fine work on India and High Asia by the Messrs. Schlagintweit will, undoubtedly, form its chief attraction to the general public. Artistic in a high degree, and possessing those characteristics which to the educated eye convey the idea of fidelity of representation, they have been lithographed and printed in a highly skilful manner. The sketches were made on the various spots by Dr. Hermann de Schlagintweit and his brother Adolphus, and have been printed in oil, partly at Paris and partly at Berlin; and when completed the atlas will consist of 120 plates, three feet in length by two feet in breadth. Of these, thirty-five are now ready, representing a variety of subjects, arrangeable, however, into two groups,—one more immediately connected with Ceylon and the southern coasts of India, as far as the Valley of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra; the other from the Himalaya through Thibet and Turkistan to the foot of the Kuen-lun.

One of the first series represents the very peculiar vegetation of the island of Ceylon, which, under a low latitude and a maritime climate, assumes a perfectly tropical character. Under the colossal leaves of a cocoa-tree, which strikingly contrast with its comparatively stunted stem, is a low hut constructed of bamboomats loosely fastened together, while at a short distance away is another in masonry, the residence of the owner of the land. But everything in the landscape gives way to the luxuriant vegetation which appears on all sides, in which a group of bread-fruit trees and an isolated date are prominent objects, while a few wild-grown bananas, with their leaves cleft by the wind, contrast their most lively green with the more sombre hue of the darker background.

Such features, which are ordinarily considered as generally characteristic of the tropics, are comparatively confined to far more restricted areas than might be expected. They occur only in their full development where tropical warmth is combined with abundant humidity, and thus they are much more frequent in the equatorial regions of the West Indian Islands and America, so masterly described by Humboldt and Martius, than in the East Indies where the periodical droughts affect the vegetation, and the palm-tree disappears at a short distance from the shore.

The character of the interior is exhibited in two views taken in the southern and central parts of India. One of these has the additional interest of being a scene in the diamond district. Looking at this picture without feeling the strong effects of the tropical sun, it seems to show little difference from the scenery of temperate zones. The forests in the centre consist, indeed of ever-green trees, the colour of which on a closer inspection is exotic, but their outlines set off by the cool sea, and the low-looking mountains behind present nothing very striking either in form or grandeur. Indeed, the height of the latter—the Nilgharies—is not so considerable for India, their highest point, the Dodabetter, being 8,640 feet. The foreground alone in this scene presents anything remarkable, and the hills of hard red clay here are worthy of notice. Most people are familiar with the practice, around London and in other clay districts, of breaking the clay and making large heaps of the fragments, and burning them into a red brick-like state for walks and roads. What we here do artificially with fire, the hot sun does to an extent naturally in India, and over vast areas the red sun-hardened clay or laterite is widely spread, and becomes deeply furrowed by the periodic rains. In the picture before us the foreground presents wide chasms dried open by the sun, while the effects of the rainy seasons are exhibited in the delta-shaped mud deposits wherever the configuration of the ground favoured their retention. It is in this kind of red regenerated clay whenever near to the quader-sandstone that the diamond-mines are opened. In fact, here, as in the Brazils, the diamonds are obtained, not from the older strata in which they were originally formed or embedded, but from the newer deposits fromed by the disintegration of those older beds.

Search for them in the primitive rocks seems nowhere to be undertaken, for not only would the working be more laborious and expensive, but the diamonds, being closely impacted, would split with the fracturing of the stone, and would very rarely be extracted entire. Even in the more loosely segregated laterite, as in the itacolumite of the Brazils, the diamond-workings have to be carried on for considerable periods before any commercial profits can be realized.

In the cool season immediately after the rains, which corresponds to our winter, the whole aspect of these tropical districts is changed, and this effect is shown in a remarkable manner in the view of the valley of Hiron. Immense cultured fields, broken only by slight elevations, are covered with newly-germinated crops, which distinguish themselves from all the peculiar tropical colours of the hot season by what one may in a double sense term a very tender hue. The hills, generally uncultivated, remain covered with bushes and trees of moderate size, and afford shelter to numerous gazelles and other wild beasts, amongst which the tiger often causes dismay. The number of these beasts and the danger to man in this region, however, has been greatly exaggerated, and in following the ordinary high roads, and in parties of not more even than eight or ten, there is indeed but little to be feared from them. Isolated dwellings, and workmen engaged in the neighbourhood of the underwood, are, however, liable to attacks, and those who go tiger-hunting, mounted on elephants, naturally expose themselves to danger. In the view the river Hiron, which takes it rise not far from the Narbuda in the distant hills in the background is seen winding along through the rich black soil for the fertile valley which we have just noticed as verdant with the young crops of wheat and johar.

In the region of the Ganges there is a view of the sacred mountain Parisnath, in Behar, about two hundred miles north-west of Calcutta. Although by Dr. Liebig's measurement not more than 4,469 feet, it is the highest peak in the territories drained by the Ganges and Indus, and is a spot of peculiar sanctity, as one of the chief places of worship of the Jainists, whose religion is the latest modified form of Buddhism in India. Its numerous small temples, the most sacred of which contains the holy charan or footprints, are visited every year by thousands of pilgrims. Dense forests clothe the lower slopes of gneiss and granite, and above them, amidst a lighter vegetation, rocky prominences jut out, and through the hazy atmosphere the vision glances over the great valley-plain of the Ganges. Dr. Schlagintweit speaks of the change of the atmosphere with height in this district at the time when the temperature begins to increase—the early spring-time of Europe—as a prominent feature. With increased elevation the air becomes not only cooler but charged with a greater amount of moisture, so that the clouds, approached and looked at under a flat angle, appear to cover all the sky with a nearly unbroken surface, while the vertical sun projects their shadows isolated, of the natural size; on many days the edges of these are indistinct and imperceptible through the general haze which overspreads the country.

In the great river system of India, extending along the base of the Himalaya and comparable in dimensions to the entire European area between the western coasts of Spain and the eastern coasts of Greece, the sources of the great Indian rivers take their rise—the Brahmaputra, the Ganges, the Indus, and their confluents. The view of the Brahmaputra is, like the others, well selected, and shows the whole river-valley—in breadth more than twelve miles—overflowed, as after the rainy season, by the stream, the broad expanse of water interrupted here and there by numerous flat jungle-islands. The gloomy skies of dense clouds, streaked with falling rain, seem still to bear the character of the monsoon season. The low granite hills—2,000 feet in height—in the foreground and on the borders of this scene are, however, of most interest from the singular commercial aspect they have of late years assumed, and from the success of the tea-plantations on their slopes. We are looking on the culture-grounds of the Assam tea. A few years ago there grew on one spot in this region a few tea-bushes; no one could say how they got there, or whether they had been brought there at all. Botanists are still loth to believe them indigenous, because in no other part of the district, nor in any other part of India, as far as we know, does the tea-plant naturally grow; and inference, therefore, is that the tea-plants of this district must have been somehow brought there. When, then, about ten years since, Mr. Bruce found a few plants growing wild, he immediately advocated the attempt to cultivate this plant, in which effort he was substantially supported by Colnel Jenkins, the governor of the province, and already there are large extents converted into plantations, which are contributing greatly to the prosperity of the district. The quantity of tea now exported from these plantations is very large indeed.

There is another view of the Brahmaputra during the time of lowest water in the cool season, when the sands which had been accumulated by a large whirlpool breaking against an island are laid bare, and present a striking contrast to the general luxuriant landscape below Gohatti, the metropolis of Assam. The island is granite, a rock not unfrequent in the Garro-Khassia and Naga promontories, and which forms also isolated bosses along the Himalayan side of the valley of the Brahmaputra, but only found in very few places in the Himalaya itself. Our travellers met with true granite only in the form of a narrow zone in the eastern part of Bhuttan, and nowhere up to the northern foot of the Kuenlun did they meet with any again. The circular or semicircular sandbanks which occur in this region are due to changes in the rapidity of the current which are always accompanied by whirling movements of the water, that give to the beddings of the sands the peculiar saucer-shaped condition which forms so unmistakeable and characteristic a feature whenever the same kind of beds in the plain of the valley are at subsequent epochs cut through by the erosion of smaller streams. Their origin is thus denoted, although sometimes at fifty or sixty miles from the present course of the great river itself; and in their marked conditions we have the evidence of the formation of all the low ground of Assam by river-action, and of the extensive changes of the riverbed in the course of ages.

As completing the details of Assam, a plate showing a native village and a little fort must be mentioned; the village Maryaldai is highly characteristic of the habits of the natives.

Throughout the whole of Assam, although the climate is very hot in summer and sensibly cool in winter, the native buildings are of the most simple construction, generally consisting of bamboo framework, with a roof of reeds and leaves, and cane-mattings for walls. Here and there mud walls may occasionally be seen, but neither within nor without the huts is lime made use of in their construction, clay being the only material used in laying down the floors. Various fruit-trees surround the houses, but no plams are met with, and betels only rarely. In the lithograph, sticking to the walls of the central house are cakes of dried cow-dung, which are there used for fuel.

Udelgasi, a little higher up, in the province Dasrange, is a small native fort at the foot of the Bhutan Himalaya on the right shore of the Garmara, an affluent to the Brahmaputra. A short distance away the smoke is rising from a tarai jungle which has been set on fire. One of the trees in the foreground is full of flying-foxes, hanging head downwards, suspended from the branches.

In the delta territory of Bengal, somewhat above the region where the Ganges and the Brahmaputra begin to unite, the periodical floods are far greater than those in the middle parts of the streams just referred to, and there completely inundate the surrounding country for twenty or thirty miles in breadth, except a few prominences, which are selected for dwellings, so that these villages are, during the rainy season, completely isolated, and after the fall of the water the inhabitants are exposed to the miasma of a tropical marshland. It seems, however, the natives resist the unhealthy influence tolerably well, while the fertility of the land and facility of tillage are greatly increased by the inundations. Amongst the vegetable forms on the low foregrounds are the colossal bamboos, reaching in some cases to 90 feet in height, the splendid effect of their well-marked forms being enhanced by the delicate ramifications of their long offshoots.

Very different, indeed are the characters of the rivers in the upper part of the Punjab. There the vegetation, as shown in the view of Jhilum, and in another of Bias, is limited to a short distance from the banks. The interspaces between two such rivers, as in the central parts of the Duab, are generally covered with sand downs blown by the strong hot winds in the dry season. These barren extents belong to the hottest regions of the earth. Temperatures as high as 122° Fahrenheit have been there observed on particular days, though short in duration; but even for a whole summer period—June, July, August—a distinct zone of temperature is maintained, the mean of which rises above 93° Fahrenheit; whilst in the cold season, the average falls as low as 47° Fahrenheit; and on some nights, when the radiation is great, water exposed in flat plates is converted into ice, and thousands of these frozen cakes are preserved in ice-pits for the hot season.

Amongst this series of river views is one of a plashwork bamboo bridge across the Temschang, in the Khassia Mountains, 312 feet in span, the long perspective and frail look of which gives an alarming impression, while the terrors of it are increased by a passage across, when the crackling of the twisted canes and the wild and irregular swaying of the slender bridge, is such as to raise serious misgivings on the part of the unaccustomed pedestrian as he crosses at a height of nearly 60 feet above a river 30 feet in depth. As is the case throughout this country, the river banks are deeply cut; here they are about 60 feet above the surface of the water. To the strong roots of the gum-trees growing on these banks, the ends of these bridges, which are characteristic of the scenery of Eastern jungles, are fastened, so that their height above the river is only diminished by the slight bending of the bridge in its middle.

## THE POLISH QUESTION.

(*Times, Aug.* 17.)

*Le Nord* publishes the following as the text of the despatch addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to M. de Knorring, the Russian *Charge d' Affairs* at Vienna, in reply to the despatch of Count de Rechberg, repudiating the Russian proposal of a Conference between Russia, Prussia, and Austria in regard to Poland:—

"St. Petersbburg, July 15.

"Count de Rechberg has addressed to the Ambassadors of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, under date 19th July current, a despatch which has been published in the Vienna newspapers. The object of this document appears to be to prevent all misunderstanding as to the police of the Cabinet of Vienna in the Polish question. The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs will permit us to throw a similar light upon the intentions which dictated our last overtures.

"It is not without some surprise that we have seen Count de Rechberg allude to the possibility of a mental reservation on the part of the Imperial Cabinet. If this view is inspired by the desire of disclaiming all idea of a separate understanding which might be judged incompatible with the engagements which the Cabinet of Vienna has contracted, and the principle by which its conduct has been regulated, we hasten emphatically to bear witness that no understanding whatever has existed between that Cabinet and ourselves on the subject of these last overtures.

"We have no mystery to make of propositions made in entire good faith, entirely in the spirit and letter of the Treaties of 1815, upon the basis of which an exchange of ideas had been agreed upon; and which, according to our conviction, contain a method of a pacific solution of the question conformable to the interests of the Kingdom of Poland. The Imperial Cabinet had believed itself justified in inferring, from the despatch of the 18th of June, that the Count de Rechberg had anticipated our refusal to adhere to a Conference of the eight Powers that signed the General Act of the Congress of Viena, seeing that his Excellency subordinated to the previous consent of Russia, the adhesion of the Austrian Government to this combination. We had not inferred from the despatch any approbation of that refusal. We had seen in that reserve a sentiment of dignity, which in a like case the Cabinet of Vienna would have claimed for itself, and we had rendered justice to an equitable act. As to the view of what the dignity of Russia called for, that was consideration for our august Sovereign alone; but it was evident that a combination which did not seem conformable to the dignity of the country, ought for that very reason to be considered impossible.

"But Count de Rechberg has thought he perceived in our proposition of an understanding between the three Courts, with the view of putting the situation of their Polish possessions, to which the stipulations of the Treaty of 1815 apply, in harmony with the circumstances of the moment and the wants of the age, the idea of establishing between the Kingdom of Poland and Galicia an assimilation which his Excellency repudiates. We had no thought of establishing any assimilation whatever. That there is a necessary solidarity between the interests of the three neighbouring Courts and their respective Polish possessions is attested by the historical traditions and precedents which have created the order of things actually existing. Facts have more than once demonstrated how much the situation of each of the provinces re-acts upon the condition of the others. Actual events and the active part which the revolutionary elements of Galicia take in the insurrection in the Kingdom and its ultimate object, are additional evidence of it. The Cabinets of Austria, England and France have pre-supposed it in basing their diplomatic action upon the re-action which the troubles in the Kingdom

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exercise upon the possessions of the neighbouring States, and thereby upon the tranquillity of Europe.

"We were actuated by the conviction of this solidarity in proposing an understanding, destined to bring about the necessary harmony between the institutions which it would be a question of introducing in the Kingdom of Poland, after the pacification of the country and those which exist in the Polish possessions of the neighbouring States. It was a friendly idea, conformable to the relations of the two Imperial Courts and their mutual interests. We are bound to repudiate every different interpretation.

"As to the substance of our propositions, we believe that, appreciated with the conciliatory spirit which dictated them, and applied in good faith, they could lead to a rational and practical solution which would meet at once the rights and interests of the three neighbouring Powers, the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815, upon which rests the general balance of power, the reasonable wishes of the Poles, and the solicitude manifested by Europe in favour of the tranquillity of those countries.

"We can only then regret the different impression which the instructions addressed by the Count de Rechberg to the Ambassadors of Austria at London and Paris give us intimation of.

"You are authorized to give his Excellency a reading of the present despatch.—Receive, &c.,

"GORTSCHAKOFF."

## THE SIEGE AND FALL OF VICKSBURG.

(*Times, August* 13.)

THE *Scotsman* contains a narrative of the siege of this stronghold, from the pen of Lieutenant Underhill, an Aide-de-Camp to General S. D. Lee, from which we make the following extracts. After describing the events in the fortress up to the time of General Pemberton assuming the command, the writer proceeds to describe the battle where Pemberton was defeated, which led to the subsequent disasters. He says :—

"After long and harassing marches over dusty and hilly roads, under a burning sun, and with very scanty rations, the Confederate troops, wearied almost to death, bivouacked at 1 a.m. on Saturday, May 16, in a cornfield, some five miles beyond Edward's Depot, a station on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, and about 29 miles from the former place. In about two hours after bivouacking—viz., about 3 a.m.—a courier arrived from General Johnstone, with a despatch to the effect that he was marching towards us at the head of 10,000 men; that we were to effect a junction with him at any risk, and that for that purpose General Pemberton was to retire a few miles and take up and hold a position which was designated. The wearied army was aroused and put in motion, and the waggons were started on their way back towards Vicksburg. By 6 a.m. the Confederate army under General Pemberton, consisting of General Stevenson's division (four brigades, equal 6,000 men), Bowen's division (two brigades, equal 4,000 men), and Loring's division (two brigades, equal 5,000 men), in all, say 15,000, had taken position in line of battle on the crest of an amphitheatre of hills, the troops facing towards the convex side. This semicircular line crossed, and of course commanded, the Raymond road, whereon the Federals were known to be in force. Upon this road, accordingly, about 8 a.m., heavy skirmishing commenced, and was vigorously sustained along the whole line held by Stevenson's division until about 10 a.m., when the enemy advanced in force on the left division, and consequently on the brigade of General Lee. The policy of the enemy seemed to be continually to flank the left of our army, and as their purpose became gradually developed corresponding movements were made by the Confederate Generals. Attack after attack, and charge after charge, was successfully repulsed by the Confederate soldiery, notwithstanding the great disparity of the contending force, until it became evident that without reinforcements it was impossible to hold the line, and protect the flank of Stevenson's division. Despatch after despatch having been sent representing the state of affairs, was replied to by promise after promise of aid, none of which were kept. At last the crisis came, the Federals, massing all their force upon the left, charged in column of three divisions. Our troops stood manfully up to their work, throwing in a withering fire upon the advancing enemy. The first and second line broke, but the third, sweeping steadily on, overwhelmed our wearied and now much-weakened regiments, and in a moment the scene was one of the utmost confusion. Here and there a group could be seen fighting hand to hand, but by far the majority were retreating in disorder through the magnolia groves in their rear. A prolonged, and hearty cheer, or rather yell, to the right of Stevenson's retreating division—followed by hurried movements among the Federal forces—broke upon the ear. It was Bowen's Missourians charging and driving the enemy, whom they repulsed with heavy loss; moreover capturing our guns which we had earlier lost. This movement infused new vigour into the discouraged Southerners, and they were rallied and led to the charge with partial success. All our artillery was once more recaptured, and our original line having been regained was once more held by Stevenson's four brigades, who poured a deadly fire into the confused and disordered enemy. I have heard the most competent judges affirm and Federal Generals admit that the Yankees were at this juncture so thoroughly checked and demoralized that had Loring's fresh troops been thrown in they would have turned the tide of fight, and victory would have been ours.

"But the golden opportunity was neglected; Loring's division lay idle on the right, where they had never fired a shot. The Federals were rallied; their reserve was brought up; they charged again with desperate determination; our musketry rattled, their bayonets gleamed, the two lines closed, there was a moment of intense and unbearable suspense, of wild hope and fervent trust, but, alas! for the Confederate cause, without foundation, for the next instant the whole Confederate line, brusting into retreat, quitted the field in disorder leaving the enemy in possession of the field, of all the dead and wounded, of several hundred prisoners, who, after gallantly fighting to the last, were surrounded and taken and last, though not least, of 20 pieces of artillery; in fact, of almost every gun that pertained to Stevenson's division. I should here remark that, had it been possible, our guns would before this crisis have been moved off the ground; but the wooded nature of the line precluded this, and moreover the enemy's fire had killed nearly all our horses. The retreat now became a disgraceful flight, a complete *sauve qui peut*, until, thanks to the almost superhuman exertions of Generals Lee, Barton, &c., order was in a measure restored. General Pemberton now directed a general retreat towards our intrenchments at Big Black. Loring's division taking one way, Pemberton, heading the remainder of Stevenson's and Bowen's divisions, took the other. The victorious enemy pressed hard upon our retreating column, burning every house, every hut, as they swept along, until at dark our vanquished discomfited array proceeded to snatch a few hours' sleep behind our intrenchments at Big Black. These intrenchments, having been intended to protect the trestle-work of the railroad bridge, were of course on the further side of the river from Vicksburg. The Confederate forces were therefore on the same side of the river as their enemy, and had the river in their rear. A serene and peaceful night succeeded the exciting, maddening rush of charging lines, the hoarse roar of cannon, the sharp crack of the skirmisher's rifle' the fierce rattle and roll of volleyed musketry, 'the charging cheer, the dying groan.' All—victors and vanquished, pursuers and pursued—sank quietly to rest beneath the pale beam of the silvery moon, amidst the fragrant magnolia groves that have given its fame to Mississippi, and which overhang the sullen, turbid stream ycleped Big Black. The Federal pickets had been posted around the intrenched position of the Confederate army, so as completely to bar ingress and egress on their side, and yet Loring's division had not been heard of. Thus the Confederates sustained the defeat of what they called 'Baker's Creek,' and the Federals won the field henceforth to be known in Northern annals as 'Champion Hills.' May the South never know such another day.

"At daybreak on Sundy, May 17, all the waggons and stores having safely crossed, and being well *en route* for Vicksburg, Vaughan's brigade of Tennesseeans, fresh from camp, with Bowen's brave Missourians, and 20 pieces of artillery were left to hold the intrenchments, and the remainder of the army was withdrawn to the other bank. Fighting commenced about 6. The enemy's repeated charges were invariably repulsed with heavy loss, until about 9 o'clock a sudden and unaccountable panic seized on Vaughan's Tennesseeans, and they *en masse* ran from their works, over which the enemy instantly swarmed in immense force. By far the greater part of Vaughan's brigade fell prisoners to the enemy, as did also many of the Missourians, who, being now attacked from two sides found themselves unable to maintain their ground, and accordingly rejoined the main army, the enemy gaining and retaining possession of upwards of 20 pieces of artillery. Another defeat for General Pemberton—another victory for General Grant. General Pemberton now ordered an immediate retreat to our intrenchments round Vicksburg, which was at once entered upon. The railroad bridge and trestle-work were set on fire, and the destruction of the military pontoon bridge instantly commenced. Snyder's Mill, 12 miles from Vicksburg, a position which protected the right flank of Vicksburg, was evacuated. Some of the guns were removed, and the remainder destroyed, and the garrison, consisting of Forney's division (More's and Hebert's brigades) was marched into town. Snyder's was a naturally strong position on the Yazoo River, protected on either flank by impregnable swamps, and its fortifications consisted of some very heavy batteries, and a strong raft chained across the river. By 3 p m. the army was safe within the intrenchments of Vicksburg, save one regiment of General Lee's brigade, the 23rd Alabama (Colonel Beck), which in the confusion had been overlooked, and had remained on this side of the Big Black, concealed amid the trees and undergrowth. They had received no order to retire, and seeing the Federals advance to construct a pontoon bridge, opened fire on the party, and compelled it to beat a hasty retreat. The Federal commander made repeated vigorous attempts to dislodge the 23d, but could not get his men even to the river, bank under our fire. The 23d held the position until midnight, when, having been missed, they received an order to rejoin the brigade at Vicksburg. The early part of Monday, May the 18th, was occupied by the Confederates in occupying their line of intrenchments, and preparing otherwise for the siege that now lay before their little army. Artillery was placed in position, regiments and reserves were posted, additional trenches dug, and traverses constructed. By 3 p. m. heavy firing in the direction of our advanced pickets announced an advance upon the Jackson and Graveyard roads. It was, however, merely an affair of outposts; the enemy did not appear in force, and the first night under arms in the trenches was a very quiet one. On Tuesday the enemy appeared in force on the left of our line, and, rushing on, attempted to carry our works by storm. As good fortune would have it, they selected our strongest position and our choicest and freshest troops for their attack. The Yankees charged gallantly on the Mississippi and Louisiana troops of Baldwin's and Sharp's brigades (Smith's division), and were everywhere repulsed with frightful loss. They never got nearer than within, say, 200 yards of our works, but they left the ground literally blue with their killed and wounded. They themselves admit a loss of 1,000 men, and we went out and afterwards captured several stand of colours they had left upon the field. Our lines were by evening completely invested, and every one became aware that Loring must either have been taken, or must have succeeded in cutting his way to Johnstone. The latter supposition proved the correct one. The siege for the first two weeks consisted of a series of assaults more or less general, none of which ever succeeded in the slightest degree; they were uniformly repulsed with great loss to the Federals, and we generally made a stand of colours or a score of prisoners by the affair. After the first two weeks General Grant, apparently despairing of carrying our works by storm, set about making regular approaches, which were pushed with the utmost zeal and assiduity. By the 40th day the enemy were at many points within 15 feet of our works, and these points were the scene of one continual encounter with hand grenades. The loss on both sides from casualties was very serious, and Grant's army was besides much weakened by disease. Our acclimatised soldiery stood it better, and our sick list was comparatively small. Our land front works consisted of one single line of earthworks running along a continuous ridge from a point about half a mile and a half above Vicksburg to about the same distance below, the curve inland increasing the extent of line to from four to five miles in all. At short intervals we had little redoubts, or forts, in which light artillery had been placed; but after the first and second days' experience it became evident to every one that they were rather an element of weakness than otherwise. The enemy, who had access to all the appliances and improvements that science has invented to carry on modern warfare, can boast first-class guns, the best of ammunition, and magnificent artillerymen. Besides this, they have everything they require in abundance, not to say profusion. For instance, whenever we dared to fire a shot from, say a 12-pounder howitzer, the enemy would concentrate upon it, perhaps, 10 to 15 20-pounder Parrott guns, and would maintain a fire of perhaps two to three hours' duration, throwing several hundred shot and shell into, around, or over the offending battery. They fired with the utmost precision, and they had attained such an excellent position and such close proximity, that their rifled projectiles flew in many cases right through ten feet of earth, to strike or burst on whatever might be in the work. We had no resource but to run the guns out of the work to keep them from being disabled, and reserve them to fire canister or grape in the event of a charge being made. All this time the fleet was not idle. Daily encounters took place between our river batteries and the gunboats; but, as the latter took care not to approach too near, very decisive results were never obtained on either side, until one day, when the new and boasted iron-clad Cincinnati came down with the avowed object of silencing our upper water battery, which considerably impeded the operations of the enemy on the left of our land front. This iron monster steamed slowly and majestically down on her errand of destruction. As she rounded the bend a 128 lb. ball from a 10-inch Columbian struck and penetrated her armour. She opened fire, which flew over head and did no harm, and, shot after shot having struck and penetrated her, in a few minutes she had sunk in shallow water, just within long range of our upper guns. No further attempt was made to fight our water batteries, though a daily shelling of our line was maintained from the fleet below town. All the ladies and children, inhabitants of the town, remained within its walls, having had no opportunity to escape. Their lot was a dreadful one. Ladies brought up in the lap of luxury, whose slightest wish they had been accustomed to have obeyed as if it had been an autocrat's decree, who had lived in little palaces—as Southern houses certainly are—and who had always been surrounded with every luxury that taste, refinement, or wealth could desire and procure, had now to leave their comfortable homes, betake themselves to dark unwholesome caves and caverns dug in the sides of the numerous 'bluffs' of the Hill City, sleep on the damp floor, and eat their scanty ration of bacon and pea-bread, and latterly of mule-meat, from a plate they required to hold, the scanty dimensions of the caves not warranting the luxury of a table. Those who know the position of Vicksburg, and who are unacquainted with the barbarity of Federal commanders, will naturally inquire the cause that would produce such an effect as this; for they well know that the city itself lies in a hollow, and as no troops or military stores were within the city bounds the place could just as easily have been reduced by bombardment had a shot never fallen in the streets of the town, and this would have been easily avoided if wished. But, on the contrary, Admiral Porter established a mortar battery behind the woods across the river, opposite the town, and thence, day and night, Sunday and week day, maintained a constant discharge of 13-inch shell upon the devoted city. Many women and children were killed; every street partially laid in ruins; a large portion of the town burnt; and what suffered more than anything else were the buildings used as hospitals and gaol. Many hundred sick and wounded—Federals and Confederates—were killed in these buildings; and whether from chance or intention I know not, but certain it is that the yellow flag, ordinarily held so sacred in modern war, has in this one been but the mark for the hottest and most deadly fire. Occasional flags of truce were asked and granted to bury the dead, and on these occasions the matter of the hospitals was represented to the proper authorities, but all to no effect. About the 35th day provisions began to get very scarce, and the advent of Johnstone's relieving force was anxiously and momentarily looked for. Mule meat was the common fare for all alike, and even dogs became in request for the table. Bean-meal was made into bread, and corn-meal into coffee, and in these straits the garrison patiently dragged on the weary length of one day after another, under a scorching sun, the stench from the unburied corpses all around alone causing the strongest minded, firmest nerved to grow impatient for the day of deliverance. The enemy pushed their works, they blew up several forts, and with them their entire garrison, and they attempted to charge; but the meagre and famished, yet stedfast, garrison still defiantly held the key of the Mississippi from the ruthless grasp of her Northern invaders, and again and again hurled back their formidable columns to the cover of their earthworks. But everything must have an end. General Pemberton learnt from General Johnstone that he could not afford him relief, and as the garrison was too famished and reduced to cut its way out he determined to capitulate. Accordingly, on the 48th day of the siege, Friday, July 3, negotiations were entered on, and at 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 4th, all the conditions having been determined on, the white flag floated from every fort. Once more the fortune of war had played false to the Confederacy. Vicksburg was gone. The conditions agreed on were that all should be surrendered at 9 a.m. on the 4th, that the army should be paroled and allowed to retire into the Confederacy, and that officers should retire and march out with horses, arms, and personal property. The possession of Vicksburg is now an accomplished fact as regards the Federal Government, and the fall of Port Hudson must inevitably ensue; but even then, with Federal regiments and Federal ironclads from St. Louis to New Orleans, the Mississippi is not navigable for Northern commerce. Passenger or freight boats will be constantly subject to destruction from every point along the river to which light artillery can be run. True, they may be convoyed, but even then some will be destroyed, and the risk will be so great that neither passengers nor freight will come by this route until the navigation of the Mississippi is acquiesced in by the Confederacy. It is true that we are all prisoners of war, that Vicksburg, the pride, the key of the Mississippi, the Hill City that we all fought, and which many of us have died to hold, has capitulated; that the stars and stripes float from its spires, and that Northern regiments, black as well as white, now arrogantly and boastfully parade its ruined, blood-stained streets. But with all this I maintain that the siege will contrast far more favourably for the besieged garrison than it will for their besiegers; that the defence will redound much more to the credit of the famished, ill-provided handful of 12,000 to 15,000 men—captured men now it is true—than will the attack and reduction to the 130,000 men, flushed with victory, with the utmost abundance in every department, with the most perfect artillery and ordnance that a lavish expenditure and the most famous markets of Europe could supply, and who for 48 days were barred ingress by one thin line, and who only entered at last with the consent of the garrison they feared to assault. Position was to us nothing. The natural character of the country was as favourable for attack as for defence. We held a ridge around the town, with a deep ravine in its front, but not 200 yards from our ridge rose another, and beyond it another and another, all of which the Yankees held. When they had constructed their ditches on these ridges they were as well protected as we were, and at the only time when we could have annoyed and delayed their operations—which was when they were intrenching—we dared not fire for want of ammunition, for when the siege commenced there were in Vicksburg but ten percussion caps per man. When two weeks after we got by capture from the enemy and by couriers from General Johnstone a sufficiency it was too late, the damage was done.

"July 11, 1863.

"The army has now been paroled. A portion marched towards Jackson this morning, and brigade follows brigade at an interval of two hours. We are to be the rearguard, and are to leave to-morrow at daylight. It will be with a heavy heart that I, at least, will turn my back on the Mississippi River, for of all countries its lovely, luxuriant, fertile, fragrant valley and its courteous, hospitable people most nearly realized one's *beau ideal*.

## A SLIGHT SOLAR MYSTERY.

(*Examiner.*)

SIR,—The gifted authoress of *Aurora Floyd*, &c., whose new novel now publishing in *Once a Week* is creating such a "sensation" in elegant society, partly on account of its originality (to which the author of *No Name* can testify), but principally by reason of the infinite variety and thrilling interest of its details, has taken an observation of the Sun, the 26th chapter of the work, which is undoubtedly not the least original part of the performance. Richard Monckton takes his new bride—the heroine of the story—to "a quiet Yorkshire watering place" to spend the treacle month, and there the following extraordinary solar phenomenon occurs: "The low gleams of red and orange in the last *sunset* of September sank *behind* the grey line of the German Ocean," pending which prank of Phœbus "Mr and Mrs Monckton walked upon the broad sands as that low orange light faded out of the *western* sky." The proximity of the German Ocean and the broad sands indentify this quiet Yorkshire watering place with Redcar. However, any other small Yorkshire watering place by the sea-side will serve for the *locus in quo*; but mark the eccentricities of Apollo which the two partners in question were too "rapt" to notice—a proof of abstraction which the authoress cunningly leaves to tell its own tale. First the sun sets "behind the grey line of the German Ocean," which is *due east*, and then in the twinkling of an eye he changes front to the extremity of the opposite horizon and makes his bow out of "the *western* sky." Sir, I have no more to say than that my studio fronts the German Ocean, not very far from the Yorkshire coast, and that I have never yet seen the sun go to bed in so abnormal and paradoxical a manner. I hope the sun is not getting into bed habits, for the all-accomplished authoress is too close an observer of nature, to make any mistake in such a matter. Perhaps as the story progresses we shall have the portent explained; but in the meantime I commend the incident to the scientific attention of the Astronomer Royal and Lieut.-Morrison, R. N. I am, &c., PARASOL.

July 7th, 1863.

## Banks.

### THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

*Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

*Board of Directors.*

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to one | month's notice | 3 per cent. | per annum. | |
| Do. | three | do. | 4 do. | do. |
| Do. | six | do. | 5 do. | do. |
| Do. | twelve | do. | 6 do. | do. |

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | ...... | 2s. | per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 do. | ...... | 1s. 11⅞d. | ,, |
| ,, 3 do. | ...... | 1s. 11¾d. | ,, |
| ,, 2 do. | ...... | 1s. 11⅝d. | ,, |
| ,, 1 do. | ...... | 1s. 11½d. | ,, |
| ,, On demand ...<br>On Scotland do. ...<br>On Ireland do. ... | } | 1s. 11¼d. | ,, |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... | } | 1s. 11d. | ,, |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Current Accounts ........................ | 2 | per cent. |
| Deposits for 6 months........................ | 3 | ,, |
| Do. do. 3 do. ........................ | 4 | ,, |
| Do. do. 12 do. ........................ | 6 | ,, |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent

R. D. PEEBLES,
Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

### CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On Deposits for | 3 months certain | 3 per | cent. per annum. | | | |
| Do. | ,, 6 | ,, | ,, | 5 | ,, | ,, |
| Do. | ,, 12 | ,, | ,, | 6 | ,, | ,, |

EXCHANGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London, | at 6 months' sight | 2s. 0d. | per Rupee. | |
| Do. | at 4 | do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | do. |
| Do. | at 3 | do. | 1s. 11¾d. | do. |
| Do. | at 2 | do. | 1s. 11⅝d. | do. |
| Do. | at 1 | do. | 1s. 11½d. | do. |
| Do. | on Demand | do. | 1s. 11¼d. | do. |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 18th June 1863.

### THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

HEAD OFFICE............LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | .............. | 2s. 0d. |
| ,, 4 do. | .............. | 1s. 11⅞d. |
| ,, 3 do. | .............. | 1s. 11¾d. |
| ,, 2 do. | .............. | 1s. 11⅝d. |
| ,, 1 do. | .............. | 1s. 11½d. |
| ,, On demand | .............. | 1s. 11¼d. |
| Circular Notes | .............. | 1s. 11d. |

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

*N. B.*—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,

## Banks.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.*

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,163 (£357,606.)
*Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
*Offices—23, Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London 6 months' sight | ...........2s. | 0d. | per Rupee |
| 3 Do. Do. | ...........1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |
| On Demand | ...........1s. | 11¼d. | ,, |
| On France 6 months' sight...frs. | 2-56 cts. | | ,, |
| 3 Do. Do. ... ,, | 2-53 ,, | | ,, |
| On Demand........ ,, | 2-50 ,, | | ,, |

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

### THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

*Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq.. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

*Bankers.*

LONDON...............The Bank of England.
Do. ...................The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ........The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ............The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ...............The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0d. | per Rup. | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 | do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | do. | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 | do. | 1s. 11¾d. | do. | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 | do. | 1s. 11⅝d. | do. | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 1 | do. | 1s. 11½d. | do. | |
| On Scotland ,, ,,<br>On Ireland ............ | } On demand... | 1s. 11⅜d. | do. | |

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal | | | 6 ⅌ cent | ⅌ annum. | |
| do. | 9 | do. | do. | 5½ do. | do. |
| do. | 6 | do. | do. | 5 do. | do. |
| do. | 4 | do. | do. | 4½ do. | do. |
| do. | 3 | do. | do. | 4 do. | do |

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
*London Bankers,* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies.*
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) | at 2s. | | per Rupee. |
| 4 Do........................ | at 1s. 11⅞d. | | ,, |
| 3 Do........................ | at 1s. 11¾d. | | ,, |
| 2 Do........................ | at 1s. 11⅝d. | | ,, |
| 1 Do........................ | at 1s. 11½d. | | ,, |
| On Demand (Head Office) ......... | at 1s. 11⅜d. | | ,, |

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at | 3 months' | notice, | 3 | per cent. |
| Do. | 6 | do. | 5 | ,, |
| Do. | 12 | do. | 6 | ,, |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 17th August 1863.

### BANK OF INDIA.

*Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK HAS THIS DAY BEEN OPENED for the transaction of Local Banking business.

DEPOSIT.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Current Account............................ | 2 | per cent. |
| Deposit for 3 months certain ......... | 3 | ,, |
| ,, 6 ,, ... | 5 | ,, |
| ,, 12 ,, ... | 6 | ,, |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours..........................10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays..............................10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

ARCHERY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have just received an assortment of ARCHERY KIT comprising—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lemon Lance Wood Bows.
Do. do. Painted and Feathered Arrows in 1 dozen cases with Lock and Key.
Do. do. Quivers and Belts.
Do. do. Registered Spring Gloves.
Do. do. Arm Guards.
Tassels, Prickers and Markers.
Grease Pots.
Extra Bow Strings.
Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

# GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 20th July 1863, and until further notice.]

## TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

### DOWN TRAINS.

| Distance Miles. | STATIONS. | | Wk. days & Sundays | Wk. days & Sundays | Week days only. | Week days only. | Week days only. | Week days only. | Week days only. | Sundays only. | Sundays only. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A.M. | P.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | P.M. |
| | BOMBAY | Dep. | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 45 | 8 0 | 2 30 | 5 25 | 5 35 | 8 45 | 2 30 |
| 2¼ | Byculla | ,, | 9 22 | 9 20 | 8 0 | 8 22 | 2 45 | 5 37 | 5 53 | 9 0 | 2 45 |
| 5½ | Dadur | ,, | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 35 | ... | 5 45 | ... | 9 13 | 2 56 |
| 8 | MAHIM | Arr. | ... | ... | 8 22 | ... | ... | 6 0 | ... | 9 22 | 3 10 |
| 9¼ | COORLA | Dep. | 9 45 | 9 38 | ... | 8 50 | 3 10 | ... | 6 14 | ... | ... |
| 16¾ | Bhandoop | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 9 15 | ... | ... | 6 38 | ... | ... |
| 20¼ | Tannah | ,, | 10 27 | 10 10 | ... | 9 33 | 3 31 | ... | 7 10 | ... | ... |
| 33¾ | CALLIAN | Arr. | 11 5 | 10 43 | ... | 10 10 | 4 5 | ... | 8 0 | ... | ... |
| | CALLIAN | Dep. | ... | 10 55 | ... | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Titwalla | ,, | ... | 11 20 | ... | 10 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 49½ | Wassind | ,, | ... | 11 50 | ... | 11 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 53¾ | Shapoor | ,, | ... | 12 3 | ... | 11 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 66¾ | Khurdee | ,, | ... | 12 45 | ... | 12 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 75 | KUSSARAH | Arr. | ... | 1 20 | ... | 12 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | A.M. | | P.M. | | | | | |
| | EGUTPOORA | Dep. | ... | 6 30 | ... | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 90¾ | Nandore | ,, | ... | 7 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 106½ | Deolalee for Nassick | ,, | ... | 8 10 | ... | 7 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 126 | Niphar | ,, | ... | 9 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 136¾ | Lassulgaum | ,, | ... | 9 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 152 | Munmar | ,, | ... | 10 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 167¼ | Nandgaum | ,, | ... | 11 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 193¾ | Chalisgaum | ,, | ... | 1 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 205½ | Kujgaum | ,, | ... | 2 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 221¾ | Pachora | ,, | ... | 3 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 237¾ | Mussawud | ,, | ... | 4 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 250¼ | Julgaum | ,, | ... | 5 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 265¾ | Bhosawul | ,, | ... | 6 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 273¼ | Warrungaum | ,, | ... | 6 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 284¼ | Nargaum | ,, | ... | 7 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 297 | MULKAPORE | Arr. | ... | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | A.M. | P.M. | | | P.M. | | | | |
| | CALLIAN | Dep. | 11 12 | 10 50 | ... | ... | 4 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41½ | Budlapoor | ,, | 11 40 | 11 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 53½ | Narel | ,, | 12 25 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 5 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 62½ | Kurjut | ,, | 12 53 | 12 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 | CAMPOOLEE | Arr. | 1 15 | 12 45 | ... | ... | 5 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

| Miles. | STATIONS. | | Wk. days & Sundays | Wk. days & Sundays | Week days only. | Week days only. | Week days only. | Week days only. | Week days only. | Sundays only. | Sundays only. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | P.M. | | | | |
| | KHANDALLA | Dep. | 4 55 | 4 40 | ... | ... | 8 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 73 | Lanowlee | ,, | 5 15 | 5 0 | ... | ... | 9 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 83 | Kirkulla | ,, | 5 50 | ... | ... | ... | 9 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 91¾ | Tulligaum | ,, | 6 17 | 6 0 | ... | ... | 10 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 109 | Kirkee | ,, | 7 7 | 6 50 | ... | ... | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 112¾ | POONA | Arr. | 7 20 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | A. M. | | | | | | | |
| | POONA | Dep. | ... | 8 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 130¾ | Ooroolee | ,, | ... | 9 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 146¾ | Kheirgaum | ,, | ... | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 152¾ | Patus | ,, | ... | 10 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 177 | Decksal | ,, | ... | 11 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 188¾ | Poomulwaree | ,, | ... | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 206½ | Jehwoor | ,, | ... | 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 216½ | Keim | ,, | ... | 1 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 227¾ | Barsee Road | ,, | ... | 2 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 237¾ | Marheh | ,, | ... | 2 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 255¾ | Mohol | ,, | ... | 3 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 276½ | SHOLAPORE | Arr. | ... | 4 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

### UP TRAINS.

| Distance Miles. | STATIONS. | | Wk. days & Sundays | Wk. days & Sundays | Week days only. | Week days only. | Week days only. | Week days only. | Week days only. | Sundays only. | Sundays only. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A. M. | | | | | | | | |
| | SHOLAPORE | Dep. | 11 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20½ | Mohol | ,, | 12 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | Marheh | ,, | 1 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 48¼ | Barsee Road | ,, | 2 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 60 | Keim | ,, | 2 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 | Jehwoor | ,, | 3 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 87¾ | Poomulwaree | ,, | 3 57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 99½ | Decksal | ,, | 4 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 123¾ | Patus | ,, | 5 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 130 | Kheirgaum | ,, | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 146 | Ooroolee | ,, | 6 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 163¾ | POONA | Arr. | 7 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | | | | | | |
| | POONA | Dep. | 9 15 | 8 40 | 2 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 167¼ | Kirkee | ,, | 9 30 | 8 53 | 2 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 184¼ | Tulligaum | ,, | 10 18 | 9 40 | 3 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 194¼ | Kirkulla | ,, | 10 42 | 10 6 | 3 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 202¾ | Lanowlee | ,, | 11 20 | 10 40 | 4 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 205¼ | KHANDALLA | Arr. | 11 35 | 10 55 | 4 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

| Miles. | STATIONS. | | Wk. days & Sundays | Wk. days & Sundays | Week days only. | Wk. days & Sundays | Week days only. | Week days only. | Week days only. | Sundays only. | Sundays only. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | | | | | | |
| | CAMPOOLEE | Dep. | 3 15 | 2 0 | 7 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 213¾ | Kurjut | ,, | 3 41 | 2 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 222½ | Narel | ,, | 4 10 | 3 5 | 7 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 234¼ | Budlapoor | ,, | 4 45 | 3 43 | 8 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 243 | CALLIAN | Arr | 5 13 | 4 7 | 8 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | A. M. | A. M. | | | | |
| | MULKAPORE | Dep. | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12½ | Nargaum | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 9 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23¾ | Warrungaum | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 10 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31½ | Bhosawul | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 10 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 46½ | Julgaum | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 11 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 59½ | Mussawud | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 12 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 75¾ | Pachora | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 1 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 91¾ | Kujgaum | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 2 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 103¾ | Chalisgaum | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 3 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 129¼ | Nandgaum | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 5 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 145 | Munmar | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 6 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 160 | Lassulgaum | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 7 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 171 | Niphar | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 8 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 190½ | Deolalee for Nassick | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 206½ | Nandore | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 10 55 | 8 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 222 | EGUTPOORA | Arr. | ... | ... | ... | 11 55 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | A.M. | P.M. | | | | |
| | KUSSARAH | Dep. | ... | ... | ... | 4 15 | 2 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 230½ | Khurdee | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 4 45 | 2 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 243¾ | Shapoor | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 5 35 | 3 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 247½ | Wassind | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 5 55 | 3 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 257 | Titwalla | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 6 30 | 4 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 264¾ | CALLIAN | Arr. | ... | ... | ... | 6 55 | 4 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| | CALLIAN | Dep. | 5 23 | 4 15 | 8 50 | 7 20 | 4 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 255¾ | Tannah | ,, | 6 2 | 4 50 | 9 25 | 8 30 | 5 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 259¾ | Bhandoop | ,, | ... | ... | ... | 8 42 | 5 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 267 | Coorla | ,, | 6 30 | 5 23 | 9 55 | 8 58 | 5 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mahim | ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 15 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 |
| 270¾ | Dadur | ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 7 | 9 25 | 7 9 | 10 10 | 8 10 |
| 274 | Byculla | ,, | 6 52 | 5 50 | 10 18 | 9 23 | 6 23 | 9 38 | 7 21 | 10 23 | 8 27 |
| 276½ | BOMBAY | Arr. | 7 4 | 6 5 | 10 30 | 9 35 | 6 35 | 9 50 | 7 33 | 10 35 | 8 40 |

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT, Palkies and Dhoolees.........Rs. 4 0 0 each. | THULL GHAUT, Dhoolees....................................Rs. 10 each.

Passengers requiring he Company's Conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

Dhoolee Tickets for the Thull Ghaut will be obtainable at all the principal Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Conveyance.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 20th July 1863.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manage

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand BROUGHAM, in good serviceable order. Price Rs. 300 Cash. Apply to Mr. ANTONE, Coachmaker, Byculla, opposite Treacher & Co., on account of the Owner.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—

Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | at 2s. | 0d. | per Rupee. |
| ,, at 3 ,, | at 1s. 11¾d. | | ,, |
| ,, On demand | at 1s. 11¼d. | | ,, |
| On Scotland do. ......<br>On Ireland do. ...... | } 1s. 11¼d. | | ,, |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ................................ | at 1s. 11d. | | |

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits payable on demand | .............. | 2 | per ct. per annum. |
| Do. 3 months' sight | .............. | 3 | ,, |
| Do. 6 ,, | .............. | 4 | ,, |
| Do. 12 ,, | .............. | 5 | ,, |

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

### THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

*Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.*

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

In 50,000 Shares of £20 each. First Issue, 25,000 Shares.

It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.

(*With power to the Shareholders to increase the Capital.*)

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

*Chairman*

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montgagu Square, Hyde Park.

*Deputy Chairman.*

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).

Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).

Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London), Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China).

Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate, Hyde Park.

Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co., Calcutta and Glasgow).

Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.

Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).

*Auditors.*

William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

*Bankers in London.*

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

*Solicitors.*

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

*Manager.*

T. G. Craig, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director.

*Branches.*

BOMBAY ............A. Mackintosh, Esq., Acting Manager.
KURRACHEE ......H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.
*Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.*

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

WITH reference to the foregoing, I beg to state that a Branch of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation, (Limited), was established in Bombay on the 1st instant.

By order of the Managing Director in India,
A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 14th September 1863.

## Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Dozen Cases | Vintage | 1854 | Rs. | 32. |
| 2 Do. | do. | do. 1858 | ,, | 26. |
| 2 Do. | do. | do. 1860 | ,, | 23. |

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.

Bombay 14th July 1863.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Champagne, | in case containing | 1 doz. each. | | |
| Moselle, | do. | do. | 1 | ,, |
| Sherry, | do. | do. | 3 | ,, |
| Claret, | do. | do. | 2 | ,, |
| Eau de Cologne, in Boxes | | | ½ | ,, |

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port Wine, (Quarts), | in cases containing | 3 doz. each. | | |
| Sherry, | do. | do. | 3 | ,, |
| Brandy, | do. | do. | 1 | ,, |
| Old Tom, | do. | do. | 1 | ,, |
| Whiskey, | do. | do. | 1 | ,, |

W. NICOL & Co.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be for SALE in a few day, at the godowns of the undersigned—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ALE in quarts.................. | At Rs. 5½ | per dozen. |
| Do. in pints.................. | " 3 | " |
| PORTER in quarts......... | " 4½ | " |
| Do. in pints.............. | " 2½ | " |

20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sparkling HOCK, Superior | at per doz. | Rs. | 40 |
| Do. MOSELLE, | do. | ,, | 36 |
| SHERRY, Superior Pale dry | do. | ,, | 30 |
| Do. Excellent Golden | do. | ,, | 28 |
| Do. Excellent Pale | do. | ,, | 26 |
| PORT, Old, very superior | do. | ,, | 30 |
| GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts | do. | ,, | 8 |
| FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT. | | | |
| MADEIRA, a Select Wine | do. | Rs. | 28 |
| RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy | do. | ,, | 25 |
| St. GEORGE, Do. | do. | ,, | 22 |
| CLARET, good Dinner Wine | do. | ,, | 24 |
| Do. do. Breakfast do. | do. | ,, | 20 |
| Do. do. do. | do. | ,, | 18 |
| Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled) | do. | ,, | 15 |
| OLD COGNAC, superior | do. | ,, | 25 |

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

| | | Rs. per doz. |
|---|---|---|
| Claret | No. 1 ..............................Black Capsule... | 35 |
| | Pts..................................... ,, ... | 18 |
| | No. 2 ....................................Blue ,, ... | 30 |
| | Pts..................................... ,, ... | 16 |
| | No. 3 ..................................Yellow ,, ... | 26 |
| | Pts..................................... ,, ... | 14 |
| | No. 4 ...................................Green ,, ... | 22 |
| | Pts..................................... ,, ... | 12 |
| | Medoc ...................................Red ,, ... | 17 |
| | Pts..................................... ,, ... | 9 |
| Champagne | Brand Cutler & Co ..................................... | 38 |
| | ,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts....... | 40 |
| | Brand C. & Co. ........................................ | 32 |
| | ,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts....... | 34 |
| Moselle | Sparkling Nonpareil ..................................... | 38 |
| | ,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts ....... | 40 |
| | Sparkling 1st Quality..................................... | 32 |
| | ,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts....... | 32 |
| Hock | Sparkling Nonpareil..................................... | 38 |
| | ,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts....... | 40 |
| | Sparkling 1st Quality..................................... | 32 |
| | ,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts....... | 32 |
| Por | Black Seal................................................... | 28 |
| | ,, ......................................Pts...... | 15 |
| | Red Seal ................................................... | 24 |
| | ,, ......................................Pts...... | 12 |
| Sherry | Amontillado ......................................Black Seal... | 32 |
| | Pale Amoroso ..................................... ,, ... | 30 |
| | Light Golden ......................................Green ,, ... | 28 |
| | Pale...................................................Brown ,, ... | 26 |
| | Pale...................................................Yellow ,, ... | 22 |
| | Pale...................................................White ,, ... | 18 |
| Cognac, Old and Pale, | (Black Capsule).............................. | 32 |
| | (Yellow ,, )............................. | 26 |
| Gin Old Tom | ............................................................ | 20 |
| Whiskey, Saucel Malt | ............................................................ | 22 |
| Rum, Old Jamaica | ............................................................ | 20 |
| Curacoa | Brown ..................................in Glass Bottles... | 42 |
| | ,, ......................................,, Pts...... | 21 |
| | White ......................................,, Bottles... | 42 |
| | ,, ......................................,, Pts...... | 21 |
| Maraschino Di Zara | ............................................................ | 40 |
| | ,, ......................................Pts...... | 21 |
| Cherry Brandy | ............................................................ | 30 |
| | ,, ......................................Pts...... | 15 |

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, April 1863.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

## Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF EMPTY CASES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in a Godown in Grant Buildings, Colaba—

100 Empty Beer Casks.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Goods, Twist, &c.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT POONA.

A newly built Bungalow, with a nicely laid out garden, situated in the Civil Lines, and at present in the occupation, of the Honorable J. D. Inverarity, Member of the Legislative Council.

Offers for the above will be received up to the 1st October next.

Bombay, 23rd September 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Ladies side Saddles, quilted, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 11 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Cherry Brandy, 50 dozen Cherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
Fancy Albert Chains.
Fancy Cravat Pins.
Fancy Sleeve Links.
Fancy Studs.
Fancy Cravat Rings.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd September 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT No. 8, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Household Furniture, &c. of T. H. LOVEGROVE, Esq. (changing his residence) the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, Plated Candlesticks, Pickle, Cruet, and Egg Frames, Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cutlery, &c. and the furniture all Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Dining, Breakfast, Pier, Sofa, and Card Tables, Tea Poys, Chiffoneers, Screens, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy Arm and Drawing Room Chairs, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Engraving in Maple and other frames, Time Pieces and Clock under domes, Table Ornaments, a four post Bedstead, Child's Cots, Wardrobes and Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wines, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense Articles, a Bagatelle Table, Music Box, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Friday the 25th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A NEW FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE, FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, AND ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT.

Just landed per ex-*Birkby*.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have just received for sale on Commission, a very Superior highly-finished English-built new Sociable with handsome Plated-Mounting Lamps, Superfine Morrocco Linings, &c.

This Carriage is particularly built for one or two Horses, very roomy, and of light construction, easy to pull, built to order by the well-known maker, "Lewis," of Salisbury.

Price moderate to effect a quick sale.

A Portable Steam Engine, with its Machinery complete.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Rooms, on MONDAY the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock (noon), a portion of the Household Property of Captain SOUTHEY, Royal Engineers, proceeding to England, the same consisting of Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, a set of Dish Covers, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Table Cutlery, Gentlemen's and Lady's Saddles, a set of Harness, Cooking Utensils and Sundries.

AND AT 1 P. M. IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF,

A large Four seated Open Carriage, by Collett & Co., in good repair.

The property will be on view from Saturday the 26th instant.

ALSO,

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

The Effects of the late Conductor White, of the Commissariat Department, consisting of a few articles of Furniture, Glass Ware, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A small Collection of Books belonging to an Officer leaving the Presidency.

ALSO,

A small quantity of first-rate Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, a few articles of Naval Uniform, &c., belonging to an Officer proceeding to England.

ALSO,

Several Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets of assorted patterns, quite new, on account of the concerned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodda.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver, in case, complete, by Dean, Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1863.

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